APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,406—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1888.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SUPERIOR ART.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Bullock Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the *second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	3138	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th Sept.
					Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4193	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	28th „
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4203	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th „
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th „
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	26th „
B.L.	ROME	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	80.	G. W. E. Browne.	9th „
B.L.	ARCADIA	6500	1,000	W. B. Andrews	16th „
	SIAM	3011	500	H Weighell	23rd „
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	30th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
12th and 28th September,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.
DCO. BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st Oct	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples), AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Rascon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug. 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September, at NOON, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at Berth N in the Prince's Dock by 11 o'clock a.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

AUSTRALIAN RED CARBINET

A SOUND HIGH-CLASS CLARET.

Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN SHIRAZ.

THIS WINE, so popular in Australia, is fast gaining the esteem of the Public in India.

It is full-bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and possesses a very great Vinous flavour.

Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 15.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S SEIDLITZ POWDER.

For making the Celebrated Mineral Water of the Seidlitz Springs, in an Effervescent form.

WE can RECOMMEND this as superior in its cooling and purifying effects to any other preparation sold under the same name, and as approaching nearer to the renowned Natural Water for which the above Spring is so celebrated.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their

PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

	Rs. as.
Soda Water, &c. ...	0 12 per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c. ...	1 0 „

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

UAM-VAR WHISKY!

THE UAM-VAR is pre-eminently the Finest Brand of SCOTCH WHISKY ever submitted to the Public. It is guaranteed as being thoroughly matured, and is recommended by the Medical Faculty for those requiring a perfectly pure Stimulant in preference to the Best French Brandy. The British Aristocracy have it supplied to them.

THE UAM-VAR has gained International Awards wherever it has been exhibited, and has obtained a Worldwide Celebrity for its Purity and Splendid Quality. It can be freely taken without the fear of a Headache next morning.

Without doubt the only Whisky for India.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

UAM-VAR can also be procured at our Branch Establishments—Byculla and Cumballa Hill.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the [illegible] by W. Wedderburn, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Rupees 1. To be [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th September, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie in route weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on 9th September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 12th September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 6th September, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

ON CUT.
Per lb. as. 14.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A DETAILED CATALOGUE WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION OF

Account Books, Metallic Books, Memorandum Books, Pocket Books, Copying Books, Wallets, Diaries, Blotting Cases, Blotting Pads, Papers, Envelopes, and General Stationery.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF STATIONERY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THE SPECIAL MANUFACTURE OF A LEADING LONDON MAKER,

a thoroughly practical man at his business, having been engaged in the trade from his boyhood, and who has, for upwards of thirty-four years, extensively manufactured for the various departments of Government and the principal London Houses, especially those possessing a historic name for Mathematical Instruments.

The prices are fixed at the lowest remunerative rate, and bear favourable comparison with the home charges, of the leading dealers in London.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application, for instruments and papers.

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TREACHER & Co., having been appointed by the Manufacturers Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency, are always in a position to supply any of the following Papers :—

				Rs. a.
No. 455	Tenax Drawing Paper, 60" wide		per yard	0 13
No. 455	do.	do.	do. ...per 50 yards	25 0
No. 455	do.	do.	do. Mounted on cloth, per yard	2 10
No. 455	do.	do.	do. per roll of 10 yards	25 0
No. 456	do.	do.	do. Thicker texture, mounted on cloth, per yard, Rs. 2-14; roll 10 yards	27 8

PAPERS FOR USE IN THE FERRO-PRUSSIATE HELEOGRAPH COPYING PROCESS.

No. 50	58½ ins. wide, thick for printing copies upon,			per yard	0 10
No. 50	do.	do.	do.	...per roll of 55 yards	20 0
No. 51	do.	thin	do.	...per yard	0 6
No. 50	do.	do.	do.	... per roll of 55 yards	20 0

No. 785 Transparent Drawing Parchment, peculiarly adapted for drawings to be copied by the F. P. process, 39 inches wide, per yard 11 as.; per roll of 33 yards ... 21 0

No. 786 Highly Transparent Tracing Parchment, on account of its never changing colour, is the best for F. P. process; per yard As. 6; per roll of 33 yards 15 12

CHEMICALS FOR FERRO-PRUSSIATE PROCESS.

Red Prussiate of Potash	per lb.	2 12
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Complete Lists and Samples of Papers free on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STANDARD CLARETS.

PHILLIPS & Co. guarantee all the undermentioned Clarets as pure French Wines, shipped by them direct from France. These Wines have been well matured both in wood and bottle, and at the present time are unequalled as regards price and quality.

	Per doz. Rs. a.	bots. Rs. a.	½ bots. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR BEVERAGE CLARETS.			
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—A Wine of Medoc growth, with body and bouquet, much superior to the Vin Ordinaire consumed in France. Diluted with half or two-thirds water forms a healthful and refreshing beverage ...	11 0	6	4
PAUILLAC MEDOC.—This possesses all the characteristics of Wines of Medoc growth, and is a really good Wine ...	15 0	8	4
SUPERIOR DINNER CLARETS.			
CHATEAU LAMARQUE.—Ripe and Mellow, a very capital Wine, of excellent quality, and suitable for Dinner or Dessert ...	18 0	10	0
MARGAUX MEDOC.—A Wine from the Margaux District, old bottled, soft, and of good flavour ...	23 0	12	8
HIGHEST CLASS CLARETS.			
CHATEAU LAROSE.—A very charming Wine, and one of the nicest of Old Chateau Wines, fine bouquet ...	27 0	14	8
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FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY; AND POONA.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand,
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches,
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the Bombay Gazette Press.

THE VERY PERFECTION OF WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

SOFT AND MELLOW, PURE, DELICATE, AND WHOLESOME.

Rs. 24 Per Dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

Sound, Wholesome, Rich.
Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8; per doz.
Unsurpassed in any Market. KEMP & CO., LD.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 „ „ Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 „ „ Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOOT BALL POLO KIT.

THORPE & CO.

JERSEYS—LONG SLEEVES.

Best Lamb's Wool, 2 Inch Stripes—		
Black and Royal Blue...	5 8	each.
Black and Amber		
Black and Scarlet.		
Navy Blue Out-sizes	6 8	„
White Sweater Jerseys made from the Finest Wool, very Soft and Elastic, all sizes	6 8	„
Extra Fine Cashmere Jerseys, made of the Finest Wool, very Soft, Non-irritating—		
Amber and Black	11 8	„
Navy and Scarlet		
Scarlet, Orange and Black Out-sizes	12 8	„
Navy Blue Ribbed Cotton Hose	3 12	pair
Navy Blue Ribbed, all Wool Hose	3 12	„
White Cashmere Mufflers	3 8	each
Honeycomb	2 12	„
Black and Amber Silk Squares	7 8	„
Silk Squares, Club Colours	7 8	„
Elastic Web Belts, all Colours	2 8	„
Black and Amber Ties	1 12	„
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, Well Shrunk	8 8	„
White or Cream Silk and Wool Shirt, Well Shrunk ...	8 8	„
Cream Spun Silk Shirt	12 8	„
White Cricketing Suits, very best Twill Flannel, Thoroughly Shrunk	30 0	„
White Serge Cricketing Suits, Thoroughly Shrunk ...	30 0	„

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SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR E. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, [illegible] AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., or PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co.
INDIA. JAPAN

"HEART BOTTLE."

C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co.
CEYLON & BURMAH. AUSTRALIA.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

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THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental bodies partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.

Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE.

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	„	„	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	„	„	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	„	„	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	„	„	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	„	„	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	„	„	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	„	„	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	„	„	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	„	„	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	„	„	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	„	„	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	„	„	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	„	„	48

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

HAMILTON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY Solicit a VISIT to their Show-room, where they have on view a SPLENDID collection of Fashionable DIAMOND ORNAMENTS Suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY SOUVENIRS.

EXQUISITE DIAMOND BROOCHES.

These are becoming more and more Fashionable for Daily and Evening wear.

Swallows, Parrots on Spray, Chicken and Egg Shell, Lizards, 2 Flies, Fly and Spider, Two Swallows and Nest, Kittens and Pearl Ball, Two Kittens and Pearl Ball, Bees, Butterflies S., c. Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 800.

FICHU BROOCHES.

Set with Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, and Pearls, Maidenhair Ferns, Flower and Spray, and various beautiful designs.

GEM BANGLES.

Set with Fine White Brilliants, Diamonds and Rubies, Diamonds and Pearls, Diamonds and Coral, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350.

Very Fashionable and Handsome.

DIAMOND "BOUTON EARRINGS."

"Bouton" Earrings set with two Fine Brilliant Diamonds of the First Cutting and Water Rs. 135, 162, 210, and Rs. 1,350.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
(OF CALCUTTA)
BOMBAY BRANCH,
78, ESPLANADE ROAD,
CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CLUB,
SMOKING CONCERT.
SATURDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 9 p.m.

ADMISSION, Re. 1.
Tickets to be obtained from
HONORARY SECRETARY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 10th instant, on account of the GANESH CHUTURTHI HOLIDAY.

JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th September, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "SORRENTO," ARRIVED from Hull, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th Sept., 1888.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. *Lifts* exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

CHUBB'S DOOR LOCKS
ARE THE BEST AND MOST SECURE.

TWO TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED IN ONE DAY.

365, LIVERPOOL ROAD, LONDON, 9th August, 1888.

Sirs,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the security of your PATENT LOCK, having had one in use several years.

It was attempted to be forced, but not successfully; although the Lock was injured, the door was not opened.

This I consider entirely due to your SAFETY LOCK.

Faithfully yours,
M. H. BOWMAN.

To Messrs, Chubb and Son,
128, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

RICHMOND HOUSE, BARNSBURY, N.,
August 9, 1888.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to say that an attempt was made to break in my premises on Monday last; but, owing to one of your LOCKS, the thieves could not get in.

Yours truly,
W. DAVIS.

Messrs. Chubb and Son,
128, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

CHUBB'S SAFES, WRITING, CASH, DEED, PAPER, and KEY BOXES, LOCKS and PADLOCK of all sizes and descriptions.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. CURRIMJEE ALLIBHOY, of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. ALLIBHAI MULLA HASSAN ALLI, also of Bombay, Borah merchant, any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that messuage tenement or dwelling-house or stable standing on the Fazundari land or ground belonging to Vullubdas Bhagwandass, situate, lying and being at Bhajie Pala Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 197 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Parmanandas Jeewundas, on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Allibhoy Mulla Hassanalli, partly by the property belonging to themosque, and partly by property lately belonging to Eduljee Soonawalla, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the Bhajie Pala Street aforesaid, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 12 and 14 and Ward No. 702, and were formerly in the occupation of Dorabjee Furdoonjee Wastad, and are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Currimjee Allibhoy.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1888.

PESTANJEE AND RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders held at the Head Office, Manchester, on the 5th inst., a DIVIDEND of Rs. 3½ per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888 was declared.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 20th September between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to shareholders in India whose names appear on the Register on 13th inst. and on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
J. A. CASSELS,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.
73, Apollo Street, Bombay, September 6, 1888.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING,
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire), on MONDAY, the 8th October next, for the supply of:—
Castor Oil.
Cocoanut Oil.
Linseed Oil, Raw.
Linseed Oil, Boiled.

Required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1889.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Vegetable Oils," and a Deposit of Rupees (1,000) One Thousand, must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

If Government paper or other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the "B. B. and C. I. Railway Company," and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied; or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th September, 1888.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.'s Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
ALLIANCE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for this Company, and are prepared to cover risks on the most favorable terms. Apply to

LYON & Co.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens. General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 46. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the supply of 6,000 (six thousand) tons best CARDIFF fresh screened LOCOMOTIVE COAL and 600 (six hundred) tons best screened DAVISONS WEST HARTLEY COAL to the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 12 o'clock (noon), on WEDNESDAY, 12th September, 1888, at his office, 19, Apollo Street, Fort.

No Tender will be considered unless submitted in the prescribed form and accompanied with the necessary earnest deposit in currency notes or Government securities.

The tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 19th September, 1888.

The Manager reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders.

For full particulars and forms of tender apply at the office of the Port Storekeeper State Railway Department, 19, Apollo Street, Fort.

J. B. SPARKS, Lt.-Col.,
Port Storekeeper.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT, 1888.
STEWARDS.

COL. CURTEIS	CAPT. HONE
COL. MARSHALL	CAPT. GUISE
MAJOR NAWAB AFSUR JUNG	LIEUT. GEORGES

COLONEL FITZGERALD, Hony. Secy.

THIS TOURNAMENT will be held at Secunderabad, to commence some time before the Hyderabad Races in November, 1888. The exact date will be fixed as soon as possible, and each Team will be duly informed.

The Tournament is open to any Polo Club, Regiment, Gymkhana, Station or District in India; in the two latter cases the Team or Teams to be composed of *bona fide* residents of the Station or District they represent.

Any two Regiments of Native Cavalry or Infantry may also combine to send a Team.

No restriction as to the number of Teams entered by any Polo Club, Regiment &c.

Entrances to be made to the Undersigned *not* later than 1st October, 1888, but earlier intimation if possible is much desired.

Entrance fee Rs. 10 per man of each Competing Team.

Each Team will consist of 4 players.

The Winning Team to receive a Cup of not less value than H. S. Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Nizam. The Cup to become the property of the winning Team. To this will be added a souvenir to each Member of the winning Team in the shape of a Cup, to be paid out of the entrance fees per man of the Competing Teams.

Arrangement can be made with the several Railways for a concession in bringing Ponies and Players to and from Secunderabad.

The Stewards of the Hyderabad Polo Tournament will make arrangements for the Accommodation of the Teams, and for the stabling of their Ponies.

C. J. O. FITZGERALD,
3rd H. C. Cavalry,
Honorary Secretary.

All communications to be addressed:—
The Honorary Secretary,
Hyderabad Polo Tournament,
3rd H. C. Cavalry, Bolarum.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1888 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	" 19 0	" 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	" 20 0	" 2 4
Do. No. 1	" 18 0	" 2 0
PASHAS No. 1 (without Straw)	" 20 0	" 2 4
Do. No. 2 (ditto.)	" 18 0	" 2 0
NONPAREIL (ditto.)	" 15 0	" 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
HAVANNAHS No. 1	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2 12
Do. No. 2	" 22 0	" 2 8
Do. No. 3	" 18 0	" 2 0
REGALIAS	" 25 0	" 2 12

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
INDIANAS (Cigars)	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 0
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	" 18 0	" 2 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
BABINGTONS	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 2 4
		Per 200
OFFICE	" 14 0	" 3 4

BURMAHS.
By direct importation.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1. "Moung Loo"	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
No. 2. Burmah	" 17 0	" 2 0

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.

Price List forwarded on application to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
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GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billiousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864. Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1 Plain Square	by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2 "	"	Soundy	" 275
3 "	"	Collard and Collard	" 325
4 Semi-Grand	"	Erard	" 360
5 Plain Square	"	Maud	" 250
6 "	"	Doener	" 650
7 Semi-Grand	"	Broadwood	" 400
8 Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.			" 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, large octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, GREEN REP—Albert size	7 0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
THICK SATIN, SUPERFINE, CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY,	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and unglazed	2 2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, No. 7, extra large	0 13	"
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

STATIONERY.
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OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	"
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Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

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The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
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Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. Postage extra.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND... £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

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Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

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REST...... " 152,000.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
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By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

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HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

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M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY
IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs, not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Browns, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
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DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
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FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
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THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

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Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

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Custom.—"FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW."
An Indian Ghost.—"CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL."
Did Columbus Discover America.—"AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW."
The Growth of Luxury.—"QUARTERLY REVIEW."
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of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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Cheques, Money Orders, and [illegible] should be made payable to the [illegible] of the Bombay Gazette.

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BRANCH OF THE ... ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Cricket, Poona *vs.* Bombay.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Eastbourne (s), from Batoum; Coconada (s), Marmagoa; Sorrento (s), Hull; and Amphitrite (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Commilla (s), for Karachi and Coast; and Oriental (s), Aden and Zanzibar.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,256; daily average, 169; total of new admissions, 994.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Charles McClure, *alias* Puggy, *alias* Pandoo Govind, was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being a vagrant, and having no means of subsistence. The accused had been an inmate of the Government Workhouse on several occasions; he was thereupon ordered to be sent back to the Government Workhouse.

POLO.—The game to-day will be:—Stripes—Messrs. Barton, (Capt.), Prevost, Graham, and Capt. Hodgkinson *vs.* White—Capt. Capel-Cure (Capt.), Messrs. Dixon, Cobbold, Lawrence, and Mr. Collingwood. Players are requested to be ready on the field to begin whenever the cricket stumps are drawn. Play to commence at 5-30 p.m., sharp.

CHURCH MUSIC AT BANDORA.—On Saturday, at 7 p.m., the band of St. Peter's will play during the Solemn Vespers at the chapel of N. S. D'Monte, Bandora. On Sunday the band will play during the high Mass at St. Peter's at 8 a.m., and during the high Mass at the chapel of N. S. D'Monte, at 11 a.m., under the direction of the Rev. Fr. J. D'Mello, late director and founder of St. Peter's band.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following are the names of the teams playing in the return match between Bombay and Poona, which commences to-day, at 10-30 a.m.—Poona—Messrs. Eccles, Andrew, Twiss, Harvey, Stockdale, Wilson, Talbot, Clowes, Collings, Cunningham, and Lascelles. Bombay—Captain Jervoise, Messrs. Charles Clifton, A. D. Wilkins, H. Kennedy, J. Edyvean, A. W. Bailey, H. Vanderzee, H. S. Reid, A. Sangster, and J. B. Macbeth. Stumps will be drawn at 5-30 to allow of the Polo match, in which the team competing in the Poona polo Tournament will play.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Tuckee, woman, and Balla Dhondoo were yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan, before Mr. P. Ryan, accused No. 1 with stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 145, the property of Cooshee, woman, from her house in Kalla Chowky Road, Chinchpoogly, on the 2nd instant, and accused No. 2 with dishonestly receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen. On the theft being reported to the police, accused No 1, who was in the habit of visiting the complainant, was arrested on suspicion, who subsequently made a statement, which led to the recovery of the propeaty from accused No. 2, who was a paramour of accused No. 1, and with whom the ornaments were kept for safe custody. They pleaded guilty to the charge, and were each sentenced to six month' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FALSE DECLARATION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Bomonjee, of the firm of Messrs. Hormusjee and Bomonjee, applied to Mr. Crawley-Boevey on behalf of one Dadabhoy Cowasjee against Merwanjee Cowasjee, his brother, for a summons on a charge of making a false declaration and infringing the Registration Act. In an information which was filed it was stated that the mother of the parties was the owner of a house which was mortgaged to Merwanjee. She subsequently sold the house to Dadabhoy for Rs. 9,000 and paid Rs. 7,000 to Merwanjee on the mortgage. The transfer document, it was further stated, had been signed by Merwanjee, who afterwards, owing to a quarrel among the parties, denied his signature. The matter was brought to the notice of the Registrar, who, it is alleged, after an inquiry found the signature had been duly executed, and directed the prosecution of Merwanjee. The magistrate questioned the complainant on his information and then issued an order, calling on Merwanjee to show cause why a summons should not be granted. His Worship at the same time stated that the matter was one in which the Public Prosecutor should take action.

ASSAULTING A PARENT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Morarjee Goculdass, an elderly Bhatlia was charged before Mr. Crawley, Boevey with assaulting his mother, Bhagobhai, an old woman. Mr. Bhaishunker prosecuted and Mr. Pestonjee defended the accused. From the evidence of the old woman and her witness it appeared that mother and son lived together for a long time very unhappily, and in consequence the former left Bombay for her native country, where she lived with her daughter's family. On her return to Bombay the accused's castefellows prevailed on him to take her back. Matters, however, improved very little, and the mother eventually left her son and again lived with her daughter for a time. She again returned to him, but on the 8th of last month he locked up his room and refused to allow her, to go in. She threatened to break open the door, whereupon the accused pushed her away and assaulted her with a wooden shoe which he took off his foot. The old mother was much bruised and went to her daughter's house, where her grandson, seeing the injuries, reported the matter to the police. In defence it was alleged that the case was concocted so as to induce the son to maintain his mother. The accused denied that he had struck her. The magistrate refused to believe that the case had been concocted, and that a woman of the age of the complainant would inflict injuries on herself to punish the son. He fined the accused Rs. 25.

TYPHOID FEVER AT POONA.—It is most unusual at this time of the year to hear of several cases of typhoid fever amongst the English residents of Poona. Whether due to the long continuance of rain or to the want of a medical health officer in the Cantonment to look after its sanitation, it is with sincere regret that we have to notice that several ladies are at present in the Sassoon Hospital, while no sooner has one subaltern just pulled through by the skin of his teeth so to speak than another is laid low.—*Deccan Herald.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.
SPECIAL Revival Mission. Conducted by Rev. J. H. Bateson, at 8 p.m. Cordial invitation to all.

AN ACTION FOR WAGES.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, Fourth Judge, Luximon Ramsodut sought to recover the sum of Rs. 250 from Chatoorbhoj Jadew, a mehta, being the amount of wages due to him by the defendant for services extending over a period of fifteen months on a salary of Rs. 200 per annum. Mr. DeSouza appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, for the defendants. The plaintiff's case was that the second defendant, as partner of the first, engaged him on a salary of Rs. 200 per annum, and that the contract was ratified by the first defendant. That he served them in Bombay and at Malwan, when, in consequence of certain partnership disputes between the defendants and their other partners, which were now pending in the High Court, his services were dispensed with.

The defendants raised a general issue denying the engagement of service as well as the fact of service. The plaintiff's cross-examination was directed to show that he was put up by the defendants' partners to prefer this false claim. A letter was put in by the defendants and was admitted by the plaintiff, wherein he, nine months after the alleged engagement of service, asked the second defendant to find employment for him, and complained of himself being out of employ for some months back. The plaintiff was asked to explain his conduct and reconcile that statement in the letter with his demand for continuous service, when he stated that he was in the habit of taking *bhang*, and that it was possible he wrote such a letter while under its influence.

His Honour, upon the evidence, dismissed the suit with costs, Rs. 30.

Holloway's Pill.—Nervousness and want of Energy.—When first the nerves feel unstrung, and listlessness supplants energy, it is the right time to take some alterative as Holloway's Pills to prevent disorder running into disease. These excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weaknesses. They act so kindly, yet so energetically on the functions of digestion and assimilation, that the whole body is revived, [illegible] rendered richer and purer, the muscles [illegible] and stronger, and the nervous and absorb[illegible] invigorated. These Pills are suit[illegible] all ages. They have a most [illegible] persons who are out of condition; [illegible] whatever is in fault, restore strength [illegible] ease to the mind.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTOR'S CASE.

SULLEMAN LUKHA *vs.* VALIBHOY KHANBHOY AND OTHERS.

MR. BUDROODIN, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, on behalf of Kaikhosru Dhunjeebhoy Mehta and three other defendants, applied for the fixing of an early day for the hearing of the suit. The suit was filed in the early part of 1886, and was already two years and a half old. A rule *nisi*, which had been obtained in connection with the suit, had not yet been argued. It was intended to argue it last Thursday, but it had to stand over from day to day.

His lordship enquired when the rule was obtained.

Mr. Budroodin said it was granted on the 16th July, 1886, and that the parties were even now not desirous of bringing it on for argument. There were large sums of money invested in Government paper, which had been deposited by different persons for the carrying out of contracts, and his clients, having deposited no less a sum than Rs. 71,000, were anxious to get possession of the Government paper deposited as security. The learned counsel asked his lordship to fix an early day after the vacation for the hearing of the suit. There was a large number of defendants who were represented by various firms of solicitors; and unless a day were peremptorily fixed further adjournments might be asked for to suit their convenience. There were in all nineteen defendants.

The Judge: It is a big partnership?

Mr. Budroodin: Yes, my lord. It is concerning the Commissariat contracts.

The Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Mansookhlal and Damodhar, on behalf of defendant Vundravundas Purshotumdas, supported the application.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, on behalf of the plaintiff and some of the defendants, said his clients were not concerned whether an early day was fixed or not, but he would certainly oppose the peremptory fixing of a day for the hearing. There were very voluminous accounts to inspect and his clients had sent in a number of interrogatories, to which complete answers had not yet been given, and on the replies to these interrogatories a great deal depended.

His lordship asked if there was a great deal of money deposited in connection with the contracts.

Mr. Inverarity replied that there was. He was willing to have the rule argued on some day before the vacation, and said that if the other side had not delayed filing their affidavits, the rule would have long since been disposed of.

His lordship fixed the hearing of the suit for the 26th November next; costs to be costs in the cause.

SEPTEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr Justice SCOTT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

585—Macfarlane, E and H—Koreji Kessowji and others vs Nathu Lallji and others—Little, S F and N—Part heard.
594—Tyebji and D—Manmohundas Jaikissondas vs Vijbai—Payne, G and S.
596—Tyebji and D—Canji Meghji vs Jugjiwan Callian—Hore, C and B.
597—Wadia and G—Gosavi Shivgar Dayagar and another vs L W D Rivett-Carnac—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

505-87—D S Garud—Abaji Babaji Shingari vs Rukhmabai and others—Wadia and G, and in person.
10-88—Wadia and G—Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor vs Maunoo Euna Loon—In person.
309-87—Wadia and G—Tribhowandas Venarsey and another vs Lalloobhai Mathooradas and others—Mulji, B B.
4-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Lallji Cutchra and another vs Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D.
326-87—Pestonji and R—Burjorji Framji Laljee and another vs Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D, and in person.
135-88—Jefferson, B and D—Shapurji Hormusji vs F Ahrle—Winter, B and B.
324-87—Mulji, B B—Gordhundas Khatao and another vs Khetsidas Hurmukhrai—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

117-88—Ardesir, H and D—Dharamsibhoy Poonjabhoy vs Bai Labai and another—Payne, G, and S and Crawford and B.
118-88—Wadia and G—Abba Cassum vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Macfarlane, C and H.
120-88—In person—a pauper—Radhabai vs Chimunlal Motilal—Mirza, H K.
125-88—Hore, C and B—Rosa Lavina Moniz vs Maria Conceicao deSouza and others—Janardhan G.
131-88—Bomonji and H—Heralal Revaram and others vs Chutterputty Lakhman and another—Chalk W and S.
136-88—Tobin and R—Pandarnath Janardhen vs Shrikrishna Janardhen and another—A F Turner.
137-88—Chalk, W and S—Harischundra Bhaskerji vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit—Craigie, L and O.
138-88—Janardhen G—Balji Nilaji and others vs Balcrishna Nilaji and others—Bomonji and H.
140-88—J C Cama—Adam Abba vs Hassumbhai Nensi and another—Shamrao P.
141-88—Crawford and B—Khetsey Bowan vs Visram Khatao—Tobin and R.
143-88—Balkrishna and D—for pauper Parvatibai vs Narayen Shunker Jevery—Mansuklal and D.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the mill premises, Girgaum. Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee, the chairman of the company, presided. A resolution was passed empowering the board of directors to carry out extensions to the mill from time to time as the directors might deem desirable in the interests of the company.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept.
" 10.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Poona Polo Tournament.
" 11.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
" 12.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Town Council Meeting.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
" 15.—Legislative Council, Poona.
" 17.—Municipal Corporation.
" 18.—Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
" 19.—Town Council Meeting.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 26.—Town Council Meeting.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Legislative Council, Poona.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
" 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Race.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 19.—Madras Races.
" 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 24.—Madras Races.
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 4th September 1888 are published in the *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Rain previous week Mirpur Batoro 8 inches 25 cents, Thano Bula Khan 3 inches, average 6 stations 6 inches 30 cents; beneficial to grass and crops. River on 3rd, 17 feet 11 inches, 1 inch higher than same date last year. Kukai crabs doing some damage in Ghorabari Taluka. Transplanting completed. Agricultural stock good.

Shikarpur.—River falling. Kharif crops backward. Agricultural stock good.

Hyderabad.—Kharif sowings finished. Agricultural stock good, except in Guni Taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—River going down. Water-supply continues deficient in Shahdadpur Taluka, but in other talukas crops flourishing.

Ahmedabad.—No rain in any part of the district except Modasa, where it was 37 cents. Young kharif crops except rice in good condition; rain much wanted.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week Godhra 3 cents, Dohad 5 cents, Jhalod 25 cents. Crop promising. Agricultural stock and public health good.

Kaira.—Standing crops in good condition, but rain urgently wanted. Agricultural stock good.

Broach.—No rain during week. Prospects of crops continue good, but rain needed within next fortnight. Grazing sufficient; cattle healthy. Prices normal. Slight cholera in city, but generally subsiding throughout district.

Surat.—Rain maximum Pardi 50 cents, minimum Bardoli 1 cent; total maximum Pardi 56 inches 22 cents, minimum Olpad 20 inches 82 cents. Rice transplantation retarded owing to want of sufficient rain. Agricultural stock good. Cholera still in four talukas; 35 cases and 22 deaths.

Khandesh.—No rain in eleven talukas; in five talukas from 2 to 50 cents; heavy rain wanted throughout the district. Crops withering. Cholera in six talukas; cases 64, deaths 32. No change in prices of food-grains. Scarcity of fodder increased.

Nasik.—Rain 14 cents, total 13 inches 56 cents; very slight rain in the Sinnar, Dindori, Chandor, and Yeola Talukas, and sufficient in Igatpuri and Peint; elsewhere none; more rain is urgently needed. Sowing of kharif crops and transplantation of rice, nagli, and warai completed, but owing to failure of rain sowing of bajri has not been completed in parts of Sinnar, Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, and Malegaon. The condition of crops is good in Nasik, Igatpuri, Dindori, Kalvan, and Peint; elsewhere they are reported to be withering for want of rain. Want of fodder is much felt in the talukas of Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon, and Baglan and parts of Sinnar, cattle from which have been sent to hilly parts to graze; in Malegaon cattle are reported to be dying for want of fodder, and the labouring classes experience difficulties in finding labour. As yet there is no marked change in the prices of food-grains.

Colaba (Bombay).—Light rain except on 31st and 4th; total of week 38 cents; total to date 51 inches 70 cents, being 8 inches 25 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 29th, *nil* on 31st, and 1° warm on other days. Vapour in air normal. Monsoon wind abnormally strong to 31st, normal on 1st and 2nd, and weak on 3rd and 4th.

Thana.—Rain 65 cents, total 78 inches 9 cents; rain scanty. Transplanting of rice nearly finished; state of crops good. Cholera in eight talukas; cases 138, fatal 107. Condition of agricultural stock good. Price, second sort rice, 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 3rd September 1888.)—Fall of rain during the week 24 cents; total 66 inches 85 cents. Slight cholera in Pen and Panvel Talukas. Crops suffering from want of rain and insects. Rice, second sort, 25½ pounds; tur dal, second sort, 20½ pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 2 cents, total 77 inches 15 cents; insufficient throughout district; maximum fall at Malvan 1 inch 53 cents, minimum fall at Ratnagiri 2 cents. Crops healthy. Cholera in and around Ratnagiri; cases 16, fatal 5.

Poona.—No rain in Indapur, Sirur, and Bhimthadi; elsewhere maximum 47 cents in Mulshi Petha and minimum 2 cents in Purandhar; average of week 10 cents, total 18 inches 32 cents. Crops good in Maval, Haveli, Khed, Junnar, and western part of Purandhar, but withering in Indapur, Baramati, and in parts of Sirur and Bhimthadi for want of rain. Agricultural stock not prosperous in the eastern talukas. Cholera abating everywhere. Bajri 28 and jowari 36 pounds in the district, and bajri 25 and jowari 33 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain urgently wanted; weather cloudy. No rabi sowings yet; prospects Akola good, Sangamner fair, elsewhere very bad. Fodder very scarce; no grass. Grain prices rising much. Relief-work projects under consideration. Good rain in current month will relieve all anxiety.

Sholapur.—No rain throughout the district, except 1 cent in Karmala. Early crops almost withered up. Scarcity of fodder and of drinking water increasing. Agricultural stock at present fair. Prices of food-grains rising. Fodder very dear.

Satara.—Rain Satara 2 cents, total 31 inches 69 cents; talukas maximum Patan 30 cents, minimum in four talukas *nil*; rainfall partial, being deficient in Valva, Khanapur, Man, and Khatav, where more rain is much wanted. Early crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain 48 cents, total 9 inches 13 cents; rain partial and deficient. Young crops suffering for want of rain. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain Belgaum 6 cents, total 37 inches 97 cents. Rain still deficient to north-east, where less kharif land than usual has been sown, and the crops sown have suffered to some extent; rice crop excellent. Agricultural stock good except to the north-east, where fodder is scarce.

Dharwar.—Rain 28 cents, total 21 inches 36 cents. Young crops suffering in eastern talukas, where more rain is urgently wanted; rice and sugarcane crops good in western and middle talukas; sowing of cotton in progress in parts. Slight cholera in five talukas and one petha.

Kanara.—Rain moderate throughout district; Karwar 35 cents, total 125 inches 77 cents. Rice crop in ear on coast; betelnut crop injured in some parts of Honavar and Siddapur. Fodder scarce in Mundgod Petha. Slightly fever and cattle-disease in two talukas; cholera Mundgod, 1 case, 1 death.

Rajkot.—Weeding of kharif crops generally completed: sowing oil-seeds commenced; standing crops good. Agricultural stock fair. Scarcity of fodder reported in Porbandar and some parts Halar Prant.

Wadhwan.—No rain, want of it being felt strongly. Crops yet doing well.

Baroda.—No rain; previously registered 24 inches 38 cents; want of rain continues. Slight cholera prevailing throughout. Standing crops in fair condition; rice plantation simply commenced in Kadi division; it is retarded in Navsari division. Agricultural stock fair. Fodder prospects not fair in Kadi division; in Patan and Harij scarcity of fodder. Prices bajri 23, wheat 18, rice 22 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain in parts of Karachi; beneficial to crops and grass. But river still low in Sind, and water-supply deficient in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier. Crop prospects unfavourable in Shikarpur. No rain during week in Kaira, Broach, Kathiawar, Baroda, and Ahmednagar. Fall in other districts of Presidency proper very slight. Rain most urgently required throughout Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur, in the greater part of Nasik, four talukas of Poona and Satara, north-east talukas of Belgaum and eastern talukas of Dharwar, where crops are withering. Total fall also insufficient, especially for rice, in parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Baroda, though the crops are still promising. Standing crops damaged by crabs in one taluka of Karachi and by insects in parts of Kolaba. Sowing of cotton progressing in Dharwar and of oil-seeds in parts of Kathiawar. Fodder scarce in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kanara, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Agricultural stock in good condition, except in parts of Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, and Hyderabad. Scarcity of drinking-water in Sholapur. Prices rising in Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

DISASTER ON THE ATLANTIC.

THE steamship Geiser, bound from new York for Stettin, was reported at New York on the 16th ult. to have sunk in consequence of a collision with the Danish steamer Thingvalla, off Cape Race, on the previous day.

One side of the Geiser was stove in, and so completely that the vessel sank within five minutes. The Hamburg steamer Wieland, took 455 passengers from the Thingvalla, in case that vessel should not be able to reach Halifax in safety. Later intelligence showed that the Geiser sank five minutes after the collision, and her passengers and crew only 14 of the former and 17 of the latter, including the captain's mother, were saved. The remainder, comprising 75 passengers and 33 of the crew, were drowned. The Thingvalla sustained serious damage, and transferred her passengers, who numbered 45 persons, to the Wieland.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1888:—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-4 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

MADRAS.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM BRANSON.—We regret to record the death of this gentleman, yesterday afternoon, at his residence, Nungumbakum, from consumption, from which disease he had been ailing for some time. Mr. Branson is the younger brother of the well-known Solicitor, Mr. Reddy Branson, and a partner of the firm of Messrs. Branson and Branson. The late Mr. Willie Branson was an old Dovetonian, having received his early education at the Doveton College. On leaving that institution, he was articled to a local firm of Solicitors, and, after serving his term, more than ten years ago, he practised as an Attorney, which occupation, from ill-health, he had lately to give up.—*Madras Times.*

THEFT FROM THE CUSTOMS HOUSE.—Manika Moodely, Moonesawmy Naidoo, and Thapermaul Chetty were yesterday charged, before Mr. W. M. Scharhieb, at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town, with theft, cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of 10 cases of stationery of the aggregate value of Rs. 800. Mr. King appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Kishnaswamy Pillai for the 3rd accused, the 2nd being undefended. The facts of the case are briefly that 10 cases of stationery were imported from London, five on 30th January last, marked B T C, by the s.s. Bokhara, and five on 4th March last by the s.s. India, marked A P M. These were cleared into the Custom House by the 1st accused, the gumasta of Ramanjulu Naidu and Sons, Cooly Contractors. At this time one Mahmud Ali Jeevajee, a local merchant, was importing paper from Bombay. Taking advantage of the circumstance, the 2nd accused, a gumasta of the above named merchant, arranged, with the 1st accused, to remove the marks from 5 of the cases received in each of the consignments above referred to, and to substitute M. M. J. on them, the mark of Jeevajee, and then get delivery of the cases on the score that they had found their way into the Custom House by mistake. Soobourn Sing, the working partner of Ramanjulu Naidoo and Sons, having given his evidence, the accused parties at once made a clean breast of the whole transaction. His Worship then stated that, as all the prisoners had thrown themselves upon the mercy of the Court, he would like to hear what Mr. King and Mr. Kishnaswamy Pillai had to say. Mr King replied that he did not care to press the charges against the third accused, but certainly did press them against the two who grossly abused the trust reposed in them. Mr Kishnaswamy Pillai begged that only a fine might be inflicted. His Worship sentenced the 2nd accused to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 200 each, in default 4 months' further imprisonment, and the 3rd accused to fine of Rs. 200, in default 4 months' rigorous imprisonment, Rs 76 of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to the prosecutor.—*Madras Times.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.

THE *Madras Mail* endeavours, to strengthen the case for the East Coast Railway by publishing a moving tale of the risks run by Mr. R. B. Michell, Professor of Law at the Presidency College, in endeavouring to get ashore at Ganjam from one of the coast steamers. Mr. Michell writes:—

"I left Madras on the 22nd instant, in the s.s. Scindia, which was bound for Rangoon *via* the coast ports of Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Barwah, and Gopalpore. My destination was Berhampore, for which Gopalpore is the nearest port; but at Barwah, which is some thirty miles south of Gopalpur, it is, I was told, sometimes possible to land when it is not possible at Gopalpore. We anchored off Barwah soon after day-break on the 26th instant, yesterday, and at that time the wind which had been stiff the day before, had abated considerably, and the 135 coolies for Rangoon, who were to embark there, were got safely on board in masulah boats. I received a reply telegram from Gopalpore saying the surf was high there, but landing was probably feasible; but as the wind was increasing, and the alternative of not being able to land at Gopalpore was being carried on to Rangoon, I determined to go ashore where I was, and a masulah boat was signalled for, and came out. It was then 11 o'clock, and as soon as my boat got off from alongside, the steamer started on her way to Gopalpore. The boat did very well till we got near the outermost line of surf, when she was suddenly upset, and we were all in the water in a moment. I was only washed a few yards away from the boat, which, on turning round, I saw floating side uppermost, so I scrambled on to her in order more easily to get off as much of my clothes as I could before swimming for the shore. Several of the boatmen and also my servant clambered on to the boat at the same time, and the boat righted, and floated water-logged, and I got on to the sternplatform, which was only a little under water. I thus had time to get off my coat and my shoes, which were leather walking-shoes with rather heavy soles, before the next wave swept me off. As after emerging from this wave, the boat was still near me, and was still floating top uppermost, I got on to her stern again, and so did several of the boatmen and my servant. Before, however, I could get off any more clothes, I was swept off the boat again. A boatman who was near me then made signs not to remain with the boat, but to swim for the shore, which I accordingly did. Each wave completely buried me, but carried me forward under water towards the shore a long distance. The back suction between the waves was not so great as I expected, and I felt pretty confident that the tide was coming in, as was fortunately the case, the rise and fall of the tide there, as I have since been told, being about 6 feet. All of us (there were 12 boatmen, of whom ten rowed, one steered, one bailed, and myself and my servant) managed to get safe ashore. My servant, of whom I lost sight after I was submerged by the first of the waves that broke over me, was, as I afterwards learned, nearly drowned, though he could swim well. He was helped on, and brought ashore by a sturdy boatman, our steersman. The boat was washed ashore but smashed, but as most of my baggage had been tied by ropes to the aft thwarts, or cross pieces of the boat, I recovered most of it though in as soaked a condition as myself. There was no European bungalow in the place, and I took refuge in the Sea Custom House building, where the officer in charge, a Brahman, was obliging and attentive, and though he could not supply me with dry clothes, procured eggs, milk, and cocoanuts from the neighbouring village. At present, it appears, if you want to land or embark at one of 'the Northern Ports,' you must either choose your season of the year, or take your chance of a ducking or drowning, or being carried on beyond your destination. A railway would not present this choice of alternatives."

PRESIDENCY BANK SHARES.

To those who have noticed the recent advance in the price of Presidency Bank shares and to intending investors the following figures, the *Madras Times* thinks, will be interesting. Bank of Madras shares, under the influence of Bazaar speculation, have advanced within the last three or four days from Rs. 860 to Rs. 930 for immediate delivery, and to Rs. 930 for delivery, in two months. A rumour current in the Bazaar that the Bank named is about to be joined into one great Financial Institution, with the Banks of Bengal and Bombay, is, we are informed, entirely without foundation.

The dividends paid for the last four years average as follows:—

Bank of Bengal	Rs. 48¾ per share of	Rs......	500
do. Bombay	" 45	do.	"	500
do. Madras	" 43½	do.	"	500

If the Banks continue the same dividends in the future, investors at present prices will earn on—

Bank of Bengal shares at	Rs. 1,000	4·81	per cent. per annum.
do. Bombay	do.	" 875	5·14	do.
do. Madras	do.	" 900	4·80	do.

taking their chance of rise or fall in the value of the shares.

The Three Banks have added to their respective Reserve Funds, during the four years, Rs. 9,90,000, Rs. 1,50,000, and Rs. 3,50,000. These Funds now stand, with regard to capital, as follows:—

Bank of Bengal................................	25¾	per cent.
do. Bombay	26½	do.
do. Madras	24	do.

But if the Directors want the Banks to compare favorably with other 1st class Banks, they are still a long way behind. We give at random, by way of example and comparison, the relative figures of three Banks doing business in different parts of the world:—

National Bank of Scotland ...	67 %	
Bank of New South Wales ...	73 %	
Hongkong and Shanghai ...	52	of the paid up Capital.

Others have similar Reserves, and, besides, large sums of unpaid Capital.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE GOVERNMENT AND PERPETUAL PENSIONS.

MR. BRADLAUGH, M. P., writes as follows in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

The Treasury Minute on perpetual pensions, which was promised some weeks since by the First Lord of the Treasury, and was, after repeated questions in the House by myself, nominally presented to Parliament on July 20, but was not distributed to members until August 10, is a most disappointing and unsatisfactory document. The report of the select committee of 1887, on which the Government had a majority, was unanimous, yet that Minute utterly overrides the report on vital points.

The First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are especially responsible for the Minute, and they declare that they intend "to continue a course which," they say, "has thus far commanded general approval"—this "general approval" being denied in express words of distinct disapproval by the select committee, whose disapproval has been endorsed by Parliament and by the country at large, as illustrated in the numerous leading articles in favour of the report from journalists without distinction of political colour. The evidence (501) showed that no distinction in the rate of commutation had been made by the Treasury between pensions granted in tail male and those granted in tail general, though of course the probability of determination is greater in the former case. Mr. W. H Smith is a business man, and Mr. Goschen has high financial repute; but surely in this Minute they have got very muddled in their facts and figures. They say in the Minute: "The remaining pensions and payments due to individuals are sixteen in number, involving a yearly cost of nearly £12,000, while further annuities, amounting to between £23,000 and £24,000 a year, are mainly payable to bodies or corporations." The facts (as given in evidence by Sir Reginald Welby) certainly do not agree with the first part of this statement. The list of individuals now receiving such perpetual pensions, allowances, or payments, and taken from the report and evidence in the order of the appendix, are:—

		£	s.	d.
1	Viscount Exmouth (p. 42) ...	2,000	0	0
2	Earl Nelson (p. 43)	5,000	0	0
3	Lord Rodney (p. 44)	2,000	0	0
4	Duke of Schomberg (p. 44) (residue of £4,000), receivable by P. L. Powys	360	0	0
	Receivable by Robert Gostling	360	0	0
5	Duke of Grafton (p. 46), receivable by R. Harrison	62	9	8
6	Sir E. Hulse	10	4	6
7	Heirs of Thomas Warren (p 47), receivable by Georgina Archer	12	7	2
8	Owner of Chestnut Park, receivable by F. J. Prescott	26	15	0
9	E. Wadham, Lord of the Liberty of Furness	9	0	0
10	Duke of St. Albans (p. 48) ...	965	0	0
11	Earl Dysart's trustees (p. 49) ...	75	10	0
12	Lord D'Auverquerque (receivable by L. L. Cohen)	375	16	0
13	Marquis of Downshire	216	3	4
14	Her Majesty (p. 58, as Duchess of Lancaster)	803	0	0
15	Prince of Wales (as Duke of ... Cornwall)	16,216	15	0
16	Hugh James Rollo (p. 71) ...	242	15	0
17	Duke of Hamilton	45	10	0
18	Duke of Grafton (p. 75) ...	6,870	0	0
19	Duke of Richmond (p. 83) ...	19,000	0	0
20	Richard Pendrell's heirs (p. 92)	100	0	0
21	William Pendrell's heirs ...	100	0	0
22	John Pendrell's heirs	100 marks		
23	Humfry Pendrell's heirs	100 marks		
24	George Pendrell's heirs ...	100 marks		
25	Elizabeth Yates and heirs ...	50	0	0

The First Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reckoning up to "nearly £12,000," appear to have (*inter alia*) omitted her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of Grafton and Richmond—four individuals, and a total of nearly £44,000. The two pensions to the Dukes of Grafton and Richmond may have been intentionally omitted because they are now represented by moneys invested in lands, with reversion to the nation on failure of heirs, scheduled in full detail in the appendix to the report of the select committee, and the rents of which lands are received by the respective Dukes in lieu of the pensions; but even then the two other individual pensions—that is, those of her Majesty and the Prince of Wales—omitted amount to more than £17,000. It is of course possible that the First Lord and Chancellor of the Exchequer have for some inexplicable reason treated the pensions to the Duchess of Lancaster and to the Duke of Cornwall as payable to "bodies or corporations." The select committee recommended that "where no service, or merely nominal service, is rendered by the holder of an hereditary office, and where no service, or merely nominal service, was rendered by the original grantee," "the payment shall in no case continue beyond the life of the present holder or recipient." The Government positively refuse to agree in this recommendation on the ground that it would involve a breach of public faith and the precedent of the committee of 1838 is quoted and relied on. But the precedent of 1838 is dead in the teeth of the present Treasury Minute, for that committee did distinctly recommend the cessation of some, the temporary suspension of some, and the lessening the amounts of other pensions. Some pensions were resigned by the recipients rather than face the inquiry. The First Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer say "these, however, were not perpetual pensions." That is true, but it is also true and much more material that for some reason which is not now ascertainable the committe to deal with appointed by Mr. Spring in 1837 entirely omitted to deal with perpetual pensions. In the present Minute the First Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer deem it right to express "regret that the committee should have arrived at the conclusion that some pensions have been commuted, notwithstanding formal objections in writing lodged at the Treasury, and without sufficent inquiry into the matters stated in such objections." Two cases are referred to in the Treasury Minute—namely, £4,000 to the Duke of Marlborough and £4,000 to the heirs of William Penn. The objections to these pensions lodged with the Treasury are set out on p p, 53-54 of the appendix to the report of the select committee, and are worth reproducing.

THE MARLBOROUGH PENSION.

"That the original grantee, being then Earl of Marlborough, Lieutenant-General and sworn Privy Councillor of William III. traitorously furnished to James II. in 1693, an account of the warlike preparations of William III., with particulars of the fleet and army, and how these were to be employ ed, well knowing that such information was communicated to the King of France.

"That on the 4th May, 1694, the Earl Marlborough treacherously communicated to the French King, through James II., details of a secret expedition against the harbour of Brest; that in consequence of this communication Brest was secretly fortified and garrisoned by the French, and the English expedition was repulsed with great slaughter.

"That subsequent to the above treasons, the Earl of Marlborough received large sums of money from the Court of France.

"That in the reign of Queen Anne, the Duke of Marlborough, being then Captain-General of the Forces, embezzled and applied to his own use two sums of £282,366 9s. 7d. and £177,695 17s. respectively received by him for the purpose of the British and Foreign forces under his command, and further that during the same period he received by way of bribe from the bread contractor large sums of money, each year, averaging annually about £6,500, and amounting althogether to more than £60,000.

"The evidence for the above consists in main part of the written letters of Marlborough, of memoranda in writing by James II., and of the Journals of the House of Commons."

THE PENN PENSION.

That the proprietary right of the Penn family (at the time of the Declaration of Independence) in the State of Pennsylvania, under Letters Patent of Charles II., were on the 27th November, 1779, fixed at £130,000, which sum was duly paid to the heirs of W. Penn, by instalments of £15,000 per annum, with interest.

"That Colonel W. Stuart is not the heir or nearest descendant in blood of William Penn.

"The evidence for the above can be obtained from the official records of the State of Pennsylvania, and the genealogical table of the Penn family."

Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Goschen say for the Treasury that the Act of Parliament "did not constitute them a Court of Appeal on disputed questions of history" in the first case, nor did it empower them "to ascertain whether there were nearer heirs in existence" in the second case.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on [illegible]," [illegible] for any form of [illegible].

OPENING OF THE EASTERN RAILWAY ROUTE.

ON Sunday, the 12th ult., was opened the new international railway to Constantinople, which is therefore now in direct communication with the Western capitals. There were great rejoicings at Sophia, and home papers give the following account of the proceedings:—

The programme first provided for the arrival of two special trains bringing guests from East and West. That from Constantinople arrived on Saturday night (12th), freighted with a very small contingent. Owing to the ill-humour of the Porte towards Bulgaria, the Ottoman Minister of Public Works declined an invitation, and other officials followed his example. M. Natchevitch went early in the morning to meet the Vienna train, due at Sophia at noon, and within a few minutes of the hour it entered the Sophia station, bringing about sixty invited travellers. Servia alone sent an official representative; the rest of the party consisted of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian railways and of the press. Immediately on the arrival of the train Prince Ferdinand's cortege drew up at the entrance of the station. A military band played the national hymn as the Prince entered the vestibule, where he received his guests. His Highness was in uniform, while the Ministers and officials were in evening dress and wore their orders. The company, numbering 200, sat down to luncheon at tables extending the entire length of the platform, the Prince presiding. During the banquet the Prince proposed "Properity to Bulgaria," and M. Natchevitch and M. Stambouloff respectively proposed "The Health of M. Groseff," the constructor of the line and "our Guests." The speeches were short and direct, having no political significance. At night Prince Ferdinand held a reception. The train to Constantinople left next morning and arrived in the Turkish capital on the Tuesday morning.

The *Daily News'* correspondent says:—

It was received by superior orders in solemn, not to say mournful, silence. The railway company had made preparations for decorations, but instructions came that no flag was to be hoisted, and that no demonstration of any kind was to be made. Possibly three hundred people were present, but they were nearly all foreign residents in Constantinople. The head of the secret police was conspicuously present to see that the orders were enforced. This first through train contained only fifty-seven persons; but its arrival is justly regarded as an important event. Turkish sentiment is one of sadness. A wedge has been struck into the country which will leave an opening through which European influences, that are already undermining Oriental customs, will enter and bring about changes. Notwithstanding the police prohibition of any demonstration, in view of the unofficial character of the opening of international traffic, the population crowded the various stations along the line on the passage of the express train, thus showing their appreciation of the importance of the event.

The *Standard's* correspondent says:—

Rarely have I witnessed a display of such interest on the part of the population in any undertaking in this country as was manifested yesterday between Philippopolis and Adrianople to see the new train pass. Crowds collected at all the stations to gaze for the first time at a well-appointed European express. At Adrianople especially the crowd was very large, and, the feelings of curiosity getting the better of the Oriental indifference, the people literally besieged the carriages, anxious to catch a glimpse of the interior arrangements. This morning all the suburban summer resorts turned out a full contingent of sightseers. As we neared Stamboul, every window, balcony, and point of vantage had its occupants. The station presented a sight which will long remain impressed on my memory. A dense crowd had invaded the platform and the general enclosure; even the carriages standing on the reserve lines were filled both inside and out with an eager public. The train now leaves Stamboul at a quarter to eight o'clock each evening in connection with the Trans-European service.

The Vienna correspondent gives the following particulars concerning the new line:—

The line from Philippopolis to Constantinople, laid under a loosely drawn contract, which allowed the contractor so much per kilometre, offers the most extraordinary example of zigzags ever seen in railway construction. It is said that the old posting-road is nearly 100 kilometres shorter than the railway. A new official survey of this part of the line, with a view to shortening superfluous bends and curves, will be one of the tourists' chief *desiderata* in the near future. The new line runs through some of the most charming scenery in Europe. Soon after leaving Nisch it enters the Nichava Pass, and is carried for about ten miles along a mountain side, with a torrent falling 200 ft. below, and perpendicular rocks towering 300 ft. above the track. This, by the way, would be a delightful place for brigands. The train crosses the Servian frontier twelve kilometres beyond Pirot, from which place it speeds through a peacefully level plain to Zaribrod, where King Milan established his headquarters at the beginning of the Servo-Bulgarian war, and whence he had to march precipitately back. A little beyond Zaribrod comes the gloomy Dragoman Pass, famous for the exploits of the Bulgarian army, and then Slivnitza, a mere village, with a sordid little inn, in which Prince Alexander fixed his headquarters. From this point the road is level again, and the White Kosak, or palace of Sophia, can be seen gleaming on an eminence, with the two minarets which remain as mementos of Ottoman rule, for miles before the capital is reached. From Sophia the scenery again offers a beautiful prospect of hills, woods, rivers, and valleys up to Ichtiman. Thence the road is mountainous as far as Bazardjik, where it descends into the plain again until one comes in sight of Philippopolis, which is superbly situated on slopes overlooking the Maritza. This river winds along near the track of the railway, appearing again and again up to Mustapha Pasha, where it forms the Turkish boundary. Adrianople lies two hours beyond this, and is 230 kilometres from Constantinople as the crow flies. But until lately it took trains twelve hours to crawl over this distance. Passengers are now promised a higher rate of speed, and it is affirmed that the journey from London to Constantinople will be accomplished in four days and a half.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

From the military and political standpoints the opening of the Constantinople line is of the utmost importance. Any Power attempting an attack on the Turkish capital would be more readily repulsed by Austrian troops, who could now reach the Golden Horn in forty-eight hours. The Balkan States, moreover—especially Bulgaria—will have easier communication with Western Europe, which will much contribute to emphasize the wish of the Bulgarians to form their policy on a Western European model.

B.-G.-J.-P RAILWAY.

THE return of rainfall on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway as registered at 6 a.m., on the 4th instant, is as follows:—

	Ghadechi.		Songad.		Dhola.		Chuda.		Chital.		Jetpur.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously reported	8	31	7	55	8	91	11	87	9	17	8	7
Rainfall on 4th instant......	..		..		0	13	0	31	..		..	
Total up to date ..	8	31	7	55	9	4	12	[illegible]	9	17	8	7

GONDAL-PORBANDAR DIVISION.

	Previously reported.		19th to 31st August.		Total to date.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Upleta	4	9	4	11	9	[illegible]
Bhayawadar........	3	[illegible]	6	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wansjalia	1	[illegible]	3	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ranawao	1	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porbandar........	2	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 5th September, 1888.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	[illegible]
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	[illegible]
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	[illegible]
General Directions of Wind.*.........	W, WNW, N, E, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	[illegible]
Fall of rain	[illegible]
Total fall during month........................	[illegible]
" year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th Sept....	[illegible]

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE! Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cahusi. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—B. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, an ELEPHANT, 30 years old, has two tusks, quiet and free from vice. No unlucky mark. Price moderate.—Apply to "W.", care of this paper.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP!!! Those intending to buy Crockery, Glassware, and Cutlery will do well in inquiring prices and comparing quality before purchasing elsewhere. Acknowledged cheapest House,—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THERE are SEVEN VACANCIES in the Cathedral High School for Foundationers being orphan sons of soldiers, tuition free.—Apply to the HEAD-MASTER.

GOOD COMPOUNDER wanted, at once. —Apply Treacher and Co., Ld., Fort.

WANTED.—An Experienced, Intelligent and First-class, Government-certificated ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT in a cotton mill, at Ahmedabad, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, to prefer application, Address, "A.P.," care of this paper.

PROMOTERS OF NEW MILLS will find parties willing to buy land (chosen by the promoters) and leasing same on favourable terms, on application at No. 7, Hornby Row, 3rd Floor.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, the most comfortable, Central and accommodative Hotel in Matheran, will RE-OPEN from October next. Applications to be addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, till 1st October.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED, best Gent's BOOTS and SHOES, durable and light in weight; sold very cheap.—ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, Meadow Street.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

CLEARANCE SALE for 14 days. All goods greatly reduced.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S Ladies' Outfitting Establishment, 25, Medow St., Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

AMMUNITIONS for AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

EASTMAN'S PERMANENT BROMIDE PAPER.—Qualities B and C. All sizes, from "by 3¼" to 30" by 25." J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BRANDY.—Louis Béchade, a good inexpensive Brandy, a desideratum in India. Rs. 21-8 doz. Of all dealers.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co., sole Agents.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

AMERICAN LAMPS.—Newest and best styles, perfect safety guaranteed. Hanging, table Bracket, and Combination.—H. BALLANTINE & Co., direct Importers.

AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES, with partition for Sword and Helmet, Infantry 40 in long; Cavalry 43 in.; also Air tight Japanned Boxes, Ladies' Dress Boxes, &c., &c. BAGHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE CHEAPEST and best SAFETY BICYCLE in the market, handsomely finished in black enamel, with nickel plated parts, Rs. 225 only. The best Machine for India. Light, safe, and fast, holds the world's records.—Marcks & Co., Ld., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT H. M'S. DOCKYARD, FORT.

Under instructions from C. N. Clifton, Esq., C. E. Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at H. M.'s. Dockyard, Fort, the following Government Stores, viz.:—a quantity of tea wood beams, posts, plates, purlins, joists, plants, battens, ladders, trusses, rafters, glazed, panelled and venetioned windows, and doors, iron and wooden barred railings, zinc sheeting, ventilators, stone khaukee, tiles, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, September 7, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms as follows—
5 cases white gauze flannel.
1 case coloured flannel.
9 rolls tapestry carpets.
1 case velvet.

The property of a gentleman, containing Household Furniture, such as teak and blackwood chairs, teapoys, round tables, cloth press, meat safes, sofas, marble top, round tables and teapoys, camp tables, &c.

On account of the concerned—
Blackwood fine open carved teapoys, wall brackets, Ladies writing desks, flower pot stands, &c.

ON COMMISSION.

Ferintosh Scotch Whiskey,
Manzanilla Sherry.
Marquis de Monkulio Carte d'Or in original packages of one dozen quarts.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, September 7, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c. Also silver lace and card buckles, round numbers, pouch, leather belt with pouch, spurs, shoes, buttons' old knot, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong four-seated English-built Barouche, in very good order.
1 Brown waller-gelding, a Cavalry charger and good pump r.
1 Grey northern gelding has been occasionally ridden on parade, is a nice back and good fencer.
1 handsome strong office shigram in very good order.
1 strong-built mail phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, with removable coachbox, in very good order.
1 strong chestnut Arab horse 14-1½, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 15-3 high 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
On account and risk of the first purchaser Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Moola.
1 Landau.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. Nusservanjee Manekjee Petit's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs in gilt frame, Brussel carpets, &c., &c., the property of Dr. Manwell.

The property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, September 7, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Street, Fort, on the 1st floor of their Auction Rooms, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, neat crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman. The same comprises set of dining table in 4 pieces, drawing, pier, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, arm and armless chairs, conversation and sofa couches, dumbwaiter, marble top tables, cots, brass cot, almyra and wardrobe with mirror door, clothe press, dressing glass, batstand, meat safe, baba cot, English easy chairs, and sofas, &c.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ dhoties.
6 cases chints prints.
4 „ gauzes.
3 bales melton flannels.
3 „ grey drills.
1 case black coating cloth.
2 cases coloured embossed velvet.
1 case T red cambrics.
10 cases scarlet colour, in ½ lb. tins.
3 „ lace scarfs.
1 case cricket belts.

On account of the concerned 1 case 12 revolvers and cartridges.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong mail-phaeton.
1 „ new victoria, with moveable coach-box.
1 strong office shigram.
And any other horses and carriages which may be offered.

SALE OF VACANT LAND NEAR HAINE'S ROAD AT BYCULLA, CLOSE TO KHATAO MUCANJEE'S MILL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 21st September, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned plots of land belonging to the estate of the late Ahmed Adam.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of fazundaree ground, situate near Haines Road without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 45 feet in breadth and 68 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by a passage, on the north by the property of Dharm. Balkrishna, and on the south by the property of Dhurma Babajee Mistry.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of fazundaree ground, situate near Haines Road, containing by admeasurement 22 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Kakoo, on the west by a passage, on the north by the temple of Babjee Narrayen, and on the south by the property of Babajee Arjoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN APOLLO GREEN AND MARINE STREETS WITHIN THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Nanabhoy Burjorjee Battlewalla *alias* Watcha, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of Mortgage, dated the 27th day of September, 1886, and of further charge, dated the 6th day of September, 1887, the undermentioned very valuable landed property, *viz*—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, houses, shops and godowns standing thereon, situate fronting to the west on Apollo Road, to the north on Green Street, opposite the chief office of the Bank of Bombay, and other buildings and to the east on Marine Street, within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 2,397 square yards (be the same a little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the said Marine Street, on or towards the west by the Apollo Road or Street, on or towards the north by Bombay Green, and on or towards the south partly by the properties of the trustees of Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and partly by the properties of Messrs. Kavasjee M. Shroff, Framjee Cowasjee Markur, and others, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Elphinstone Circle, and are now assessed under Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 28, Green Road and 75, 73, 79, 81, 81 A, Bank Street, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collector's new Nos. 4856 and 4857, and under Survey No. 9338, and all which said premises for some time past have been and are now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Nanabhoy Burjorjee Battlewalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, the mortgagee's solicitors, at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, September 7, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 6.

COUNCIL Bills went, as was generally expected, at 1s. 4 5-32d. in London yesterday, about 14½ lakhs having been allotted to Calcutta, 7 lakhs to Bombay, and 3½ lakhs to Madras. Consols were unchanged at 98⅝ ex div.; and Silver was still worth 42⅛d. per oz., other financial quotations also coming unaltered.

The Market for East Indian Wheat continued steady; but prices were without further movement yesterday. Linseed was firm and rather higher all round. Calcutta Seed had advanced 3d. per quarter by both routes, and Bombay 6d. per quarter, while Liverpool quality was 3d. per quarter higher. Rapeseed was firm but unchanged, as also was Poppyseed.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening, the day's Sales having reached 15,000 bales, including 2,000 Surats, these also having been firm in tone. Spot prices were unchanged; but in American Arrivals there was a further advance of 1-64d. per lb. in all positions. Manchester was strong.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands was ⅛ cent lower at 10½ cents; and December Futures were also down 5 points at 9·65 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, making 25,000 bales from the first of the month.

The Produce Markets have been closed to-day for a native holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	381	bales.
Wheat	57,710	cwts.
Linseed	6,567	„
Rapeseed	8,686	„
Groundnuts	1,459	„

There has been a general absence of rain over the Cotton area since the close of last week, and in parts of the Dhollera circle rain is very badly wanted; but according to the Chamber's telegraphic reports under to-day's date the cotton crop was doing well generally, and at Cawnpore, where some damage has been done through too much rain, it looked like clearing up.

FREIGHTS have been firm with rates slightly higher to-day. Business is reported both with speculators and liners at 22s. 6d. for November shipment, to Continental Ports, to Hull at the same rate, and rather higher to Liverpool; for February shipment to Liverpool at 20s.; and for May, to the same port, at 21s. to 21s. 3d. per ton. Relets in this month's Rubattino steamer for Wheat have been made at 30s. old scale, at a par of Exchange.

EXCHANGE was firmer again this morning at opening, and on the receipt of news from Calcutta rates strengthened. A moderate amount of 3 months' sight Credits, for near delivery, was done at 1s. 4 11-32d., and further forward at 1s. 4 3-8d., but the former rate was afterwards only to be had for ready business. Bank Paper opened at 1s. 4 3-16d. for Demand, and Telegraphic at 1s. 4 5-32d., and later on 1s. 4 3-16d. was accepted for the latter, while for the end of the year 1s. 4 7-32d. could have been had; but the demand for the bank media of remittance is still very limited. The market closed firm at:—

	Ready.	Forward.	
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-16d.	1s. 4 7-32d.	p. rup.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16d.	1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅜d.	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	1s. 4⅜d.	„

The weekly official Statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 29th August, 1888	29,54,240
Silver received during the week	12,65,817
	42,20,057
New coin paid during the week	3,50,374
	38,69,683
Silver belonging to private individuals	9,24,534
	47,94,217
Last week	48,56,940

It was rather expected in some business quarters that the Bank of Bombay would have advanced its rates this afternoon, the Cash Balance—which it will be remembered was 20¾ lakhs down at the close of last week—having, it was reported, been further much reduced by heavy Government withdrawals. The board separated, however, leaving the minimum rate at 4 per cent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been an active and strong market to-day, and a good deal has been done in Fours for cash and the next account, especially on the former line. 100 15-16 was quoted for Money at opening, and afterwards 101 became the rate, with the next account quoted at 100⅞, and 100 11-16 for October, the cash price at closing having been 100 15-16, buyers. 4½ per cent. Paper is still quoted nominally at 104⅝.

SHARES.—The market has been closed to-day for the native holiday, and yesterday's list remains unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	13 pct.	875
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	925
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India	37,32[illegible]	$125 250		5 pct.	135

PRESS COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	2,0	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1 210
Albert Ginning Co.	10	500	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	75	400	400	Rs. 20	210
Bellary	69	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breel's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	20	200	Rs. 16	101
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125	Rs. 15	172½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 6 0	590
East India Press Co.	0	,00	1,000	Rs. 130	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	15	8,50	8,500	Rs. 60	1,500
French Press Co.	90	600	60	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	500	500	Rs. 15	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 15	350
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	3,12	400	400	Rs. 0	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,25	50	50	Rs. 6	539 540
New Indian Press	4,00	12	125	Rs. 10	85
Prince of W. Press	60	50	10	Rs 3	80
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	60	50	50	Rs. 10	315 440
Sind Press Co.	40	2,00	75	Rs 50	440
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co.	10	1,000	1,00	R 12	1.0 1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	30	500	50	4	550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,0	P	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 75	200 200	200 150	10 p ct	202 151
Ballham Pile & Co. Ld	1,00	100	100	Rs. 16	151xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	32		185	Nil.	48
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		200	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	85
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,275
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	875	Rs. 33½	820
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	118
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,00	500	500	--	490
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	8,00	0	10	Rs. 10	43
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	4.
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	½	
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	..	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	400
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	5	10 p.c.	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	R 9	340
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1 000	100	1 0	9 p.c.	95xd
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	600	600	Rs. 91	1,200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	Rs. 10	155x1
Western India Flour Mills	200	125	125	all	28
[illegible] Mody & Co	1,000			9	250

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

BLAKESLEY—September 4, at Bijapur, Deccan, Maurice Bataillard, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Blakesley, aged 3 months and 29 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"IGNORAMUS."—Apply to the Natural History Society.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1888.

THE judgment delivered by Mr. W. E. Hart in the Small Causes Court on Wednesday in the suit by the Imperial Ice Company against Wadia raises, and possibly settles, some points of great importance in relation to the formation of limited liability companies. The issues raised were in some respects similar to those in a case tried in the same Court a few months since, in which a subscriber to a memorandum of association had declined to take up his shares, alleging that he had formally revoked his application before the company had proceeded to allotment. The Small Cause Court Judge had in that case held that the defendant had not freed himself of liability to take up his shares, but on an appeal to the High Court this judgment was reversed, and a principle somewhat discouraging to the order of company promoters was established. In the present instance the circumstances under which the defendant's liability was alleged to have arisen, as well as those under which he had sought to free himself of his liability, were not greatly different. Early in 1886 the defendant signed a copy of a memorandum of association of the projected company, the Imperial Ice Company undertaking to subscribe for ten shares of Rs. 100 each. The company was not formed until the end of the year, the memorandum of association being registered on the 23rd of December. In the interval the defendant had had an opportunity of judging of the character and prospects of the undertaking, and he seems to have changed his mind. Two months before the company had been registered he wrote a letter to the promoter revoking his subscription, but the company say that they never received the letter. No proof of its delivery was tendered, but there was what seemed a genuine copy of it in the defendant's letter book, and the judge held that it was fairly established that the letter had been written. The plaintiffs, however, alleged that not only had the defendant never formally repudiated his liability, but that he had so far taken upon himself the character of a shareholder that he had attended one of the meetings in that capacity. On this point there was a direct conflict of evidence, the defendant's contention being that he was in the same building at the time of the meeting, but that he was there attending a meeting of another company. His attitude in regard to the company after the letter of October declining to take up his shares was one of stolid indifference. He paid no calls, and he took no notice of frequent letters summoning him to meet them. If, upon reconsideration of the enterprise, he thought it one in which it would be more prudent to let other people invest their money, he seems to have had reason for his caution.

The Judge of the Small Cause Court naturally did not look at the project from the investors' point of view, but Mr. Wadia did, and there seem to have been features in it that he did not like. For example he was entitled to form an opinion—and to act upon it so far as the Indian Companies Act would allow—upon the advisability of investing in a company the directors of which for the most part had paid nothing for their shares. The framers of the Limited Liability Bill which lately passed the House of Lords would apparently have regarded this as a type of the directorates that invite statutory discouragement. Their proposal, indeed, that the Boards of the future should hold a fifth of the shares implied a determination that henceforth directors should have a substantial interest in the companies they administered, and it is not difficult to conjecture what Lord Halsbury would have had to say about the diaphanous qualifications of the directorate of the Imperial Ice Company if the history set forth in this suit had been brought to his notice. Nor were the qualifications of the proprietary precisely of the nature to invite the confidence of an investor. Registration, it is true, is often treated as a formality in which men of straw can be made to play as useful a part as men of substance. Nevertheless there was much in the account of the proprietary at the time of registration that was elicited during the hearing of the case by which the defendant might be excused for his reluctance to take up his shares. The seven shareholders who were registered were seven clerks in the office of the solicitors to the company, all eminently worthy men no doubt, but carrying into the undertaking no more solid guarantee of its prospects than modest salaries ranging from Rs. 20 a month to Rs. 60 a month could supply. Into this aspect of the question, however, the Judge of the Small Cause Court declined to go, and hence the case, as it was presented in his judgment, was wanting in the piquancy which the solicitor for the defendant seemed disposed to impart to it. His honour set aside as irrelevant all enquiries into the status of the registered shareholders and the qualifications of the directors, and the judgment therefore throws no light upon the question how far a company can approximate to airy unsubstantiality and be a company all the same? The validity of the formation of the company and of the qualifications of the directors and of the original shareholders was thus assumed, and the only question that remained was whether Mr. Wadia was a shareholder. The validity or otherwise of the allotment, upon which a good deal turned in the case of the Imperial Flour Mills Company *vs.* Lamb, was not enquired into, though it had been proved that the directors had allotted shares a month before they had themselves appeared on the register.

The provision of the Act which chiefly bears upon the case is the 45th section, which, in defining who is a member of a company, enacts that "the subscribers of the memorandum of association of any company under this Act shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the company whose memorandum they have subscribed, and upon the registration of the company shall be entered as members on the register of members hereinafter mentioned, and every other person who has agreed with a company under this Act to become a member of such company, and whose name is entered on the register of members, shall be deemed to be a member of the company." Now there may be as many reasons why the defendant should be deemed free from liability as there were for giving Queen Elizabeth no salute on her visit to one of the most loyal of her burghs. But there is one which, unless we overestimate the importance that is given to it in Mr Hart's judgment, makes superfluous all the rest. The plaintiff company are met *in limine* by the difficulty that the memorandum which they registered was not the memorandum signed by the defendant. The distinction is not entirely technical, for in a recent case one of the grounds alleged for repudiating a signature was that the document signed differed materially from the memorandum that was actually registered. It is fair to say, however, that in the present instance there was no material variation between the document signed by the defendant and the document registered ten months later. However, not having signed the registered memorandum of association the defendant could not be included amongst those who became "members of the company" as defined in the first half of the section. Did the defendant fall then under the second definition, as a person "who has agreed with a company under this Act to become a member of such company?" Here again, as in the case already cited, the plaintiff's contention involved the presumption that a party can come under contractual obligations to a company before it has been brought into existence. It would be improper to anticipate any view that the High Court may take of this part of the case, but the presumption brings us in sight of considerations that belong to the domain of metaphysics rather than of law. Until, however, the High Court has defined the legal obligation of the existent to the non-existent, in a sense opposed to Mr. Hart's judgment, it will seem to the lay mind that Mr. Wadia was not one of those who "agreed with the company," since the agreement upon which he was sued was signed nearly a year before the company was called into being. Mr. Hart holds it to have been nothing more than an agreement with the promoter individually, which never developed, by the process defined in the Act, into an obligation to the company. The Act prescribes a certain procedure for transforming a preliminary agreement between A and B into one between A and the company which B undertakes to organize. The transformation, as Mr. Hart points out, amounts to a distinct exception to the law of contract, and it is to the public advantage that it should be subjected to very strict technical restrictions, some of which, as we have seen, have a plain practical value. The most interesting question, and the one which has a most direct bearing upon public policy, is, however, unaffected by this judgment. If Mr. Hart's exposition of the 45th section is sound the defendant owes his release from liability not to his letter of repudiation, but to the technical accident that the memorandum of association registered in December 1886 was not the same document as that which he had signed ten months before, though the terms of the two are identical. Whether or not a repentant subscriber can plead as a ground of refusal to take up his shares the fact that there is more straw than silver in the proprietary and in the directorate, or that the company is being promoted incautiously or in some other way that does not commend itself to his scruples and his judgment, are questions that must be gone into on some other occasion, the learned judge of the Small Cause Court holding that they were not relevant to this case.

THE Report on the Trade and Navigation of Burma for the year 1887-88 shows an unprecedented increase in the value of the sea-borne trade, which reached twenty crores of rupees. The foreign imports were it is true swollen by the quantity of railway material imported by the State Railway Department for the railway to Mandalay. The value of the railway materials imported amounted to little short of twenty-eight lakhs, a large quantity of rails and rolling stock and many locomotives being brought to Rangoon. But these account only for part of the increase. The demand for goods of all kinds was active, and the bulk of the articles imported was readily disposed of and passed at once into the hands of the consumers, stocks at the close of the year being comparatively small. Upper Burma took a great deal of coal and coke for the railway; cotton twist, yarn and piece-goods with silk, tobacco and woollens. What is very significant is that the new province also imported from the lower country fruits and nuts, wheat, gram, pulse, and rice, together with oils, provisions, and tobacco. These importations confirm the judgment of those who have stated that Upper Burma is on the whole an arid country, which will be always more or less dependent on Lower Burma for a considerable portion of the food-supply of its somewhat sparse population. Those who, misled by the fallacious analogy of the Lower Province, which with a rainfall of two hundred and twenty inches can raise three crops in a year, predicted a large export trade from the upper country, must now begin to see that there is but small hope of anything of the kind. However, there is room for improvement. Upper Burma sent down 40,520 cwts. raw cotton last year, being an increase of 10,000 cwts. on the previous year; while the exports of cotton to, China by way of Bhamo rose to 38,035 cwts. showing an increase of 6,000 cwts. on the previous year. There was an increase of two millions of pounds in the imports of twist and yarn to Burma from the United Kingdom. The total of European twist imported direct and through India was 5,784,000 lbs; of Indian twist the quantity was 4,047,000 lbs. Upwards of sixteen lakhs worth of apparel was imported, much of it coming from the Continent, the Burmese having taken a fancy to Continental undershirts and vests. Indian soap is more in demand than formerly and European soap suffers accordingly. Nearly five lakhs and a half rupees worth of cotton umbrellas from Europe form a substantial item in the imports. The cheap Continental glassware is in request, and nearly four lakhs worth was imported. The large Indian population now in Burma has increased the demand for sugar, of which nine lakhs worth came from the Straits ports and Hong-kong. While the imports generally show a notable increase, the restrictions placed on arms and ammunition have caused a large decrease in the items of firearms and gun-powder. Some rather odd information is afforded as to the number of guns imported by missionaries. While private persons imported in 1886-87 three hundred and nineteen guns and eighty-eight revolvers, the American missionaries had for their share eight hundred and sixty guns, while the Roman Catholic missionaries imported two hundred. The licensed vendors imported nine hundred and sixty-six guns and one hundred and fifty-one revolvers in the same year. Private persons, Europeans and Eurasians, are stated to have obtained their arms for sporting purposes, but the purpose for which the missionaries obtained their shooting irons is left to the imagination. In 1887-88 the American missionaries contented themselves with eleven guns and four revolvers, the large stock laid in the previous year not requiring renewal. The Roman Catholic missionaries only added two guns to their armoury. The sporting Europeans and Eurasians procured three hundred and thirty-nine guns and sixty-one revolvers. Some guns and revolvers were taken into the Province from India, but not so many as in the previous year. As for the general course of the foreign trade it may be mentioned that for a second time there has been a decrease in rice and a diminished trade in hides. More rice and cutch were sent to France and Germany, and more teak timber to Spain, while Italy took less hides and rice. Egypt gets the credit of large exports sent to Port Said "for orders," where the steamers wait for telegrams fixing their destination, which may be the Levant, Italy, or France, or the North of Europe. Malta is no longer so much utilised for calls for orders. The trade with Australia seems to have consisted of two hundred and one tons of rice—a beginning obviously, for none had been sent the previous year. Singular to say, although trade was good and the duty on kerosine oil was newly levied for some months of the year, and the salt duty was enhanced, there was a falling off in the net Customs revenue of a lakh-and-a-half from the Rs. 59,54,548 of the previous year. The decrease of 18,369 tons in the shipments of rice to foreign ports accounts for the falling off in the export duty, which the trifling amounts realised on kerosine and the enhanced salt duty did not compensate for. On the whole the trade of Lower Burma is flourishing, and the opening up of the country northward will doubtless add to its volume year by year.

THE action of the American Senate in replying to the diplomatic resistance of China to recent legislation excluding Chinese immigrants from the United States territories is a slap in the face. The Chinese who have received tickets of identity are to be deprived of the right to return to the country, and even those domiciled in the States who go to China for a holiday will not be allowed to return to America. Whether the Chinese Government will submit to this ostentatious repudiation of the most favoured nation clause in existing treaties remains to be seen. China cannot go to war with the United States, but there is always the resource in such cases of putting an end to diplomatic intercourse. A war of tariffs is another alternative to a war of cannon. Differential duties in favour of other countries would prove injurious to a disastrous extent to American trade with the Chinese treaty ports. The imposition of such duties would not be a more flagrant violation of treaty obligation than that which the United States has effected without provocation or the pretence of apology. The Government of Washington could scarcely go to war with China to enforce the observation of a treaty which it has itself abrogated at its own will and pleasure. The ultimate developments of the international complication which has arisen from the resolve of the Americans to exclude the Chinese from their territory will have considerable interest for the British Foreign Office in view of the high-handed legislation of the Australian assemblies in the same sense. The Chinese Government has an equally legitimate ground of complaint on that side, and it will be very difficult for it to take any action in the case of America which is not taken also in vindication of treaty rights which have been set at naught in Australia. The British Government has every interest in maintaining friendly relations with the Government at Pekin; but the Agents-General of the Australian Colonies will apply a pressure through the Colonial Office in London, which will prove very embarrassing to Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office. The situation becomes more difficult and disagreeable owing to the little war in progress on the Sikkim frontier of Thibet. Unfortunately, while an untoward combination of unforeseen circumstances threatens to produce an undesirable tension on the side of China, the high-handed action of the United States Government in regard to the Canadian Fisheries dispute renders it impossible for the British Government to rely in any degree on American co-operation when dealing with the reclamations of the Chinese Government in respect to the immigration grievance. President Cleveland has asked the Congress for powers to retaliate in the manner which will enable the greatest injury to be inflicted on Canada, with least harm to the United States. The Congress has promptly responded to this request. The Canadian press declares that Canada will not submit to coercion, but will resist it at all costs. Thus the United States threaten at one and the same time China for refusing to ratify the proposed treaty for excluding Chinese immigrants from America, and Canada because the Senate has rejected the Fisheries Treaty by a majority of three; *stet pro ratione voluntas.*

THE Senate of the Bombay University resumed yesterday afternoon the consideration of the draft University Bill, commencing with section 22, which relates to a *quorum* of members. The section provides that no question shall be decided at any meeting of the Senate unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and eleven fellows, or in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless twelve fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. Dr. R. N. Khory proposed that nineteen should be substituted for eleven and twenty for twelve members. On a division after some discussion, the amendment was lost. Section 23, modifying bye-law 10, relating to the constitution of the Syndicate, was, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Latham, omitted as superfluous. An amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas in section 24, which relates to the appointment and removal of examiners and officers, was lost. In section 26, which relates to qualifications for admission of candidates for degrees, Dr. R. N. Khory proposed the substitution of the word "Senate" for the word "Syndicate," but the proposal was, after some discussion, negatived. An amendment proposed by Professor Forrest in section 28, which relates to the reports of examiners to the Syndicate at the conclusion of any examination, provoked some discussion; but the amendment was eventually lost; and the section was passed. The three following sections were also passed. The draft Bill, as amended, was unanimously agreed to. The Vice-Chancellor congratulated the Senate on the completion of their labours in connection with the Bill after many sittings. As there are some miscellaneous matters to be disposed, the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

MR. W. PORTEUS has been appointed to act as Collector of Salt Revenue.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SALMON has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence of Colonel Scott, Acting Political Agent, on forty-five days' privilege leave.

MR. A. H. UNWIN has been appointed to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, Sind, and Mr. G. McCorkell to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara.

MR. C. B. WINCHESTER has been appointed to act as Collector of Surat.

MR. C. M. MCIVER, District Superintendent of Police, Broach, has been allowed four months' extension of furlough.

THE Rev. R. A. Cumine, Joint Chaplain of Karachi, has been granted an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate; and the Rev. A. W. Bayham an extension for two months, without pay.

MR. H. S. JONES and Mr. C. M. Pratt, have been gazetted to lieutenancies in the 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Corps; Mr. J. W. Fordham to be paymaster and [illegible] and Color-Serjeant Joseph Bell to [illegible] quartermaster.

CAPTAIN GILMORE, of the [illegible] ment, has been appointed Adj[illegible] Mahratta Railway Volunte[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at a crowded meeting held at Wrexham yesterday, said that the Government were more guilty than the law breakers in Ireland, and he was convinced that the course they were adopting over the Irish question would encourage Scotland and Wales to demand that attention be given to their claims.

SIR CHARLES WARREN.

It is persistently reported that Sir Charles Warren is about to resign the Chief Commissionership of the London Police and receive a post at the Cape.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 4.

Congress has passed a Bill forbidding the return of all Chinese after leaving the United States and cancelling all tickets of identity.

THE RECORDER OF RANGOON AND THE BAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 5.

The Recorder of Rangoon, Mr. McEwan, has suspended Mr. Moylan, Barrister and *Times'* correspondent, for having, as he considered, cast imputations on the impartiality of the Court, and falsely denied thereafter doing so when given an opportunity of apologising for his language. This matter arose out of a passage of arms between counsel in a case heard before the Recorder on Friday last, when Mr. Moylan objected to Mr. Lowis' the opposing counsel, interrupting the interpreter, and also to Mr. Lowis going up to the Bench and showing a document while Mr. Moylan could not see what was being shown or explained. When the objections were overruled Mr. Moylan remarked, "Mr. Lowis is allowed to do what no other Advocate is allowed to do because you know him at home"; and asked the Recorder to note his objections. The matter passed off, and the case continued for an hour. On Monday, three or four days later, the Recorder, to every one's surprise, stated that Mr. Moylan had impugned the motives of the Court on a former occasion, and he asked him to explain or apologise for his objectionable language. Mr. Moylan stated that he had no recollection of using words bearing the construction put on them by the Court. The Court refused to allow its records to be controverted. Mr. Moylan then said that if the Court insisted he used such language he would certainly consider it his duty to withdraw the words and apologise, though he had no recollection of them. The Recorder intimated that he would pass orders later.

To-day, in suspending Mr. Moylan, the Recorder spoke with some severity. The hearing was fixed for the twelfth for Mr. Moylan to show cause why license to practise under the Burma Courts Act should not be revoked.

Sympathy is felt for Mr. Moylan, and it is considered that the Recorder has placed himself in a false position.

The Recorder has also called upon the Proprietor of the *Rangoon Gazette* to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt for commenting in a deprecatory manner upon the incident.

POONA FLOWER SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

The annual Flower Show opened without any ceremony this afternoon, and was very largely attended by the public. H. E. the Governor, Lady Reay, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at about 5-30, and were received by the Committee and conducted round the various classes. The Show was this year held at the Council Hall. The Durbar Hall was devoted to bouquets, cut flowers, and ladies' competition dinner-table decoration, which occupied fifteen tables, those exhibited by Miss Pottinger taking the first prize. The remaining classes of plants and vegetables were shown in tents outside. These, on the whole, showed a decrease both in number and quality. This is mainly due to the absence of Mr. Crawford's exhibits this year. The bands of the Durham and 2nd Grenadier Regiments were present. The arrangements were good, and with the above exception the Show was an entire success.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 6.

The question of starting a Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore, says the *Pioneer*, is again to the fore.

THE RESIDENT OF KASHMIR.

Mr. Plowden, Resident in Kashmir, will probably go on furlough in November.

THE SIMLA RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Two sub-committees of the Railway Conference have been formed, one to consider the framing of rules and regulations for working railways when a line is under construction, and the other for the revision of the standard dimensions. These two sub-committees sit simultaneously in the morning, and the full conference in the afternoon. The latter is now engaged in reconsidering some of the rules passed at the 1882 conference regarding the interchange of rolling-stock.

THE AMIR OF KABUL AND THE SHINWARIS.

The Amir is said to have patched up some sort of an understanding with the Shinwaris, who have been in revolt some months. In consequence Mir Gholam Hyder, the Commander-in-Chief, is withdrawing his troops and proceeding himself to Kabul.

TRAMWAY FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 6.

The Syndicate that secured a concession for the Madras tramways have formed themselves into a [illegible] sent a draft order for rolling [illegible] for approval. This has been [illegible] Municipal Commissioners who, [illegible] that the capital must be

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

The Black Mountain Expedition starts from Oghi on the 1st October, and is expected to return in about a month.

DISPUTES IN KASHMIR.

Latest information from Kashmir has not confirmed the expectation that Hunya and Nagar had given into. It is however expected that they will do so and let Kashmir take peaceable possession of Chalt.

ACCIDENT TO A CALCUTTA MEDICAL MAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 6.

Dr. Vincent Richards, Officiating Port Health Officer, met with a serious accident on the river yesterday, fracturing four ribs. The other day he had a narrow escape from death from cobra bite.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 4.

The s.s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 24th ult., left here for Bombay at 9 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

SEPT 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

PENANG, SEPT. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16.
The Manchester Market has been strong.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅝.
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. „	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104⅜
Bar Silver	42¼

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 5.

10 p.m.	80·0

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	83·6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Both Aden and Bombay Cables interrupted.

THE Hon. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas has forwarded to the Registrar of the Bombay University a memorandum setting forth at length his reasons for the proposals he has made in connection with the LL.B. degree.

AN official report, published in Japan, on the experimental coating of the hulls of war vessels with Japanese lacquer, states that the new varnish passes in a week into a state of great hardness and tenacity, and is neither liable to peel or crack. It is believed that the coating will last for three years, and the plan is to be adopted for all vessels of the Japanese navy.

NOWHERE, says the *Pioneer*, was the heavy rain at the end of last week quite so disastrous as at Fatehpore. Over 15 inches fell during Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and the bazaar, being composed mostly of mud houses, was reduced to ruins. Nine deaths were reported after the first day's downpour from falling walls and roofs, and there must be other cases still to be announced. As many of the homeless people as could be received found shelter in the court-houses; but part of the tahsili has come down and half the munsiffs' house—a pucca one—has been washed away. In the larger city of Cawnpore the loss of life is believed to exceed 100. The crops have, of course, suffered severely; and in both districts the indigo is almost ruined Some factories, it is said, are not cutting at all.

THE board of Public Treasury at Goa has issued orders to exempt all contributors to the tax "decima urbana" whose collections did not exceed four annas. The order has retrospective effect from 1879, and the persons thus exempted in one province, that of Ponda, number five thousand. The loss to the Treasury will be insignificant compared to the trouble, anxiety, and harrassing to which some twenty-five thousand people were subjected by this tax.

THE Goa thieves have taken to sacrilegious robbery of late. They have entered the chapels of Badem and Vadem, the Church of Nagoa, and lately the chapel of N. S. de Piedade at Margaum, taking away silver and gold ornaments which adorned the sacred images.

SURGEON W. H. QUICKE has been appointed Health Officer of the Port of Bombay during the absence, for four months, on urgent private affairs, of Surgeon C. Monks.

THE Marmagoa Railway Police Force will consist of one hundred men, including a commandant, his assistant, six sergeants, and eight constables.

IT is expected, that when the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is taken over by the State, Colonel Dowden will be appointed manager of the North-Westernline, Colonel Conway-Gordon being confirmed in the appointment of Director-General.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Calcutta paper asks for answers to the following questions:—"1st. Have non-officials in the mofussil any decided claim on the services of the Civil Surgeon? 2nd. Is there anything, beyond the pleasure of the Civil Surgeon, to decide the scale of fees he may demand? 3rd. In stations where there are civil or military doctors, is there any Government resolution, or is there any medical etiquette, which prevents the military doctor from taking any practice, and has the Civil Surgeon any right whatever to object to the military doctor taking practice? 4th. In a case where a patient has a serious disagreement with the Civil Surgeon, or has no confidence in his ability, can the patient secure the services of the military or other doctor in the station, and if so, how should he set about it? I presume that he is no longer a patient of the Civil Surgeon." The correspondent puts the following hypothetical "case in point":—A wife is seriously ill. The husband has tried all the Civil Surgeon can do for her, and has proof that he does not understand her case, and is doing her more harm than good. He then dispenses with the Civil Surgeon's services, and applies for those of the military man, but is told that medical etiquette prevents this, and that it would cause ill-feeling between two friends, and that, therefore, the medical man can only see A.'s wife in consultation with the Civil Surgeon; which means that A. has to pay double fees and still have his wife's chance left in the hands of the man he does not trust, for the consultation simply means that the military man will only give his advice to the Civil Surgeon.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, SEPT. 4.

THE Diwali vacation of the Rajkumar College commences from the 14th instant. The college will re-open on the 13th of November. On the 13th instant the annual athletic sports of the Kumars will be held. An interesting programme is laid down, and the sports promise to be very successful. Mr. Tarkhad, the Vice-Principal, has commenced teaching the boys photography. The boys take a lively interest in it, and make considerable progress. On the 2nd instant the Kumars were taken about four miles from here to photograph a fine landscape.

On the 1st instant Ajitsingji, the grandson of the Rajsaheb of Dhrangdra and heir-apparent to the Dhrangdra *gadi*, who is studying in the college, met with a nasty accident. His horse stumbled, and both came down. Ajitsingji's arm is sprained, but he is none the worse for it. He is a fine athletic looking chap with a decided tendency towards corpulency. Shensingji of Mundetti has carried off Mrs. Candy's Racquet prize. He is a well-behaved and bright boy, and a good hand at sports. Mr. Macnaghten has a high opinion of him.

After all it is finally decided to build the Jubilee Museum Hall alongside the Lang Library. Rs. 12,000 have already been expended on the foundation of the first intended edifice. That piece of ground is very likely to be purchased now by the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar.

Colonel Salmon is to be appointed Special Commissioner to settle land disputes between Jamnagar, Morvi, and Rajkote in place of Mr. Baines, placed on special service, Poona.

A new place of a Record-keeper in the Agency Office is shortly to be created, and Mr. Ludha, the Registration clerk, is to fill that office.

The Political Agent leaves this for the District by the end of the month.

The Rajsaheb of Dhrangdra is expected here in a day or two. He will stay here for a week.

Two Parsees and one Hindoo boy have left this to join the Technical Institution, Bombay.

The first assistant of the Ahmedabad Training College is appointed Principal here, in place of the late Mr. Navalram. He will draw only Rs. 150, whilst the deceased drew Rs. 200.

The Sessions are going on, and the police and the barwattias are as busy as ever. That notorious outlaw of Jamnagar, Karson Dangeer, for whose apprehension the Jamnagar State had offered a reward of Rs. 200, has been captured by the Agency Police. When arrested he had a sword in his hand. He was the ringleader in the dacoity in Raipur, and had taken part in plundering the mail tonga (Government) at Bhalodia, about nine months back. Another notorious character, named Uka, has also been captured by the above police. This fellow had a loaded gun in his hand when arrested.

The weather is very uncertain for the past week. It is rather sultry, and rain is expected. The rainfall in Rajkote is the highest in all Kathiawar.

QUESTIONS FOR CRICKETERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there is a difference of opinion on the following points, and as the rules are silent about them, I shall feel thankful if you or any of your readers will kindly answer these questions for the benefit of the cricketeering public. First.—If before the ball approaches the wicket the batsman happens to hold the bat with one hand only, and the ball touching the free hand is caught by the fieldsman, is he to be considered "out" or "not?" Second.—When the ball twisting breaks in a case of wicket to wicket, the batsman is considered "out" "leg before wicket," why should not the same hold good in a case where the ball takes a twist a little on either side of the wicket, especially when the result is all the same in both events?

D. B. T.

NATIVE PRINCES AND THEIR SALUTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If I remember correctly it was some years back, at the suggestion of Colonel Keatinge, the late Political Agent in Kathiawar, that the Native States of the Bombay Presidency were classified and the chiefs' salutes defined. This was done at a time when most of the young princes of Guzerat were either being educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot or were mere infants. Since then, however, it must be acknowledged, that considerable progress has been made, and that the native chiefs, with a few exceptions, have proved enlightened and worthy to govern their people with wisdom, as a natural consequence of their education. The revenue of almost all the States has also more or less been increased. It would appear that the salute regulations were framed somewhat indiscriminately. The clan of the chief was, I think, the main consideration in determining the number of guns to be fired. This was well and good at that time. What I particularly notice is that there is no uniform rule for salutes. Different provinces have their own rules. Let me speak of the neighbouring province of Central India. There the small States of Dungerpore, Wanswada, Jabora, Rutlam, and others can scarcely be compared with Idar, Wadwan, Limree, Lunawara, or Baria, in Gujarat get thirteen guns, whilst those of first and second-class States in this Presidency get a salute of eleven and nine guns, respectively. No special reason has been assigned for this invidious distinction, which is manifestly improper. There ought to be uniformity in respect of honours due to the native princes.

It need scarcely be observed that the Government have from time to time recognised in one shape or the other the loyalty and good government of the native princes of India. It is now time for Government to reconsider this question of salutes due to the native princes, and revise the classification of States for this purpose. I would beg leave once more to remark that there are no doubt many enlightened and deserving young princes worthy of higher compliment than they enjoy.

Gujarat, Sept. 1. D.

HINDU FEMALE EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the annual report of the Lady Superintendent of the Female Training College, published in the *Deccan Herald* of 30th August, the Lady Superintendent complains that while the Poona Municipality do not give any scholarships to the girls attending the vernacular schools in Poona "they grant a yearly sum of Rs. 750 to encourage the study of English among a lower class of Hindu or Native-Christian girls in a school supported principally by Government." The school referred to is the Poona High School for native girls. The passage quoted distinctly assumes (1) that the Hindu girls attending the High School are of "a lower class of Hindus" than those who attend the vernacular schools, and (2) that there is a considerable number of Native-Christian girls attending the High School. To both these statements, allow me to give in your columns a flat contradiction. The social status of the girls who attend the High School is in no way lower; but is much higher than that of girls who go to the vernacular schools in the city of Poona, and is the same as that of the boys who attend the High Schools, private and Government, in Poona. The number of Native-Christian girls who attend the girls' High School is quite inconsiderable, below ten per cent., and those girls are not of a lower class of Native-Christians, but belong to families who once occupied a good position in native Hindu society.

FACT.

MILITARY NEWS.

FROM the 1st of January next the reward for passing an examination in Hindustani by the higher standard, if the candidate has already passed by the lower standard, is to be Rs. 120 instead of Rs. 200 as at present. When the candidate passes the higher standard without being previously examined by the lower standard he is entitled to Rs. 300. The rewards for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, for the lower standard will, in all cases, be Rs. 50, and for the higher standard Rs. 100.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

MR. OR ESQUIRE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having met with the following para. in one of your recent issues, I have been tempted to make the following observations on the same subject from a native point of view.

What particular afflatus of gentility belongs to the title of "Esquire" on a letter would now-a-days surpass the wits of all the heralds to define. A very large number of people address their friends respectfully as "Mr." upon the same practical plan of respectability that induces customers to abandon a fashion the moment it is imitated for the masses on a farthing a head scale of profits. But a clerk in the employment of the Board of Guardians at Greenwich has set himself up as a combination of herald and Lord Chamberlain in addressing the members of the Board. He has arbitrarily but conscientiously addressed some as "Mr." and others as "Esquire." This distinction without any real difference has raised a whirlwind, and as those members who were "Mistered" did not like to be "Esquired", merely because a clerk had been snobbishly invidious, it has been finally determined by the Board that henceforth the distinction of "Esquire" shall not apply to guardians, but that all alike shall be addressed as "Mr." We are a good deal behind the French in the catholicity of "Mr." They use the combination of "M. Le Duc" or "M. Le Marquis".

The distinction between "Mr." or "Esquire" usually marks the estimation or tolerance in which the person addressed is held by the person addressing, and nowhere is this more especially the case than in India. In other countries, though the selection of either phrase is much subject to individual favour or fancy, there happen to be some broad rules receiving general assent and observance. But let no one infer from this that the term "Esquire" is the outward and visible sign universally implying the gentleman. Not at all throughout the civilised universe, by the unanimous consent of experience, it is held that one may be in any position which society, kings, money or men can make, and still not be a gentleman. Speaking of India though, where public education, public estimation, and public acknowledgment have one source and can only flow from one fountain-head—the Government—to which every thing is subject, any one who can think and who cares to do so must feel that from this source something should emanate which would have the effect of authoritatively deciding the limits of the "Mr." and the "Esquire." Let it not be imagined for an instant that the matter is too paltry to justify such notice or action. I have mentioned already that the use of either term is an indication of the esteem or toleration in which the person addressed is held by the person addressing him. Ergo, it seems obviously urgent that Government should decide as to those classes of persons and particular individuals for whom its representatives, officers and servants must either show esteem or mere tolerance. A first-class mechanical engineer is "Esquire," while a member of the same profession, but of a lower grade, who had acted for the first-class man in a Government appointment, and was appointed to act by the Governor-General's Agent, some time ago was officially designated by the same Government Agent as only a "Mr." in an official notification. We may note that in the direction indicated, some Governments have already taken action, and notably that of Madras, which during the late administration declared that all persons in employ of Government drawing above a certain salary were to be termed "Esquires."

What is wanted though, is a rule which shall not apply only to a certain class; but to all classes, and particularly to natives of all denominations, whether private individuals or Government servants. That which really jars on the reason and one's feelings is the writing of the "Esquire" after the name of a second or third class European or Eurasian, whose only pretension to superior nationality is based on his attire, and the withholding of it from a respectable native gentleman who may be a leader of his class, a wealthy merchant, or one gifted with exceptional talent and particularly respected. In the law courts, Government offices and in many public offices and companies, any native of rank or respectability is often called a mere "Mr." or only by name, as So-and So, pure and simple. In America there are no levelling distinctions in society or among the public at large, but all are equally called "Mr." In England, I am told, that even servants and butlers are often called "Mr.", and if not so addressed the man would feel himself insulted and ill-used.

When anomalies in this respect proceed, in hundreds of instances, from officers who to a great extent represent in their persons the Government they serve, it is really time that Government stepped in and instituted something authoritative; for it must be remembered that it is difficult, if not impossible, for the ordinary native to conceive otherwise than that a wrong, an indignity or a slight, offered by a representative of Power—be his individuality ever so small—comes direct from the Power itself.—Yours, &c.,

Broach, Sept. 5. N. S. GINWALLA.

THE GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

THE following are extracts from a communication which will be considered at a meeting of the Graduates' Association this evening:—The discussion that has recently been evoked by the report of the Law Professors will, it is suspected, lead to no improvement in the instruction that is at present imparted; but simply to an increase in the salaries of the professors without any corresponding advantage to the students; in view of the almost mechanical work done at present by the professors, an increase in their salaries is not justifiable, and hence the necessity of considering some useful scheme for the improvement of the present anomalous system. I propose that a full-time professor should be selected by the Government from any one of the Indian or European Universities after inviting applications for the post. . . He should not be allowed to practice in courts. In connection with this condition it should be remembered Mr. Maine when a professor in England was never a practitioner. . . The new professorship should as far as possible be assimilated to the Arts' College professorships. If the scheme be accepted by the committee a memorial on the subject should be addressed to H. E. the Governor in Council.

If the present law class system is unfortunately to continue a request should be made to the proper authorities to ask the Law Professors to submit a report . . of the work done by them in each term.

A petition should also be addressed to the Syndicate with a view to request it that new and raw Barristers, quite fresh from England, should not be appointed examiners in the LL.B. . . . It is desirable as well in the interests of the candidates as in the dignity of the LL.B's. that Barristers of some standing and experience should be selected for the responsible posts of examiners.

A petition should be addressed to the University with a view to obtain for graduates the right of using the gallery of the Convocation Hall whenever general meetings of the Senate are held.

As matters stand at present it is simply impossible to make any use of the University Library and of the books presented to the Library, because in the first place there is no Librarian or University Clerk present on the spot to give any book required, and those who have a right to use the Library have no right to use the books from the shelves. This causes great inconvenience to all who wish to avail themselves of the right accorded by the University authorities. Secondly, there is no catalogue of books available for easy reference, though it is well known that nearly a thousand rupees were spent on the preparation of a catalogue. Again, the various calendars that have been presented to the Bombay University by Indian and English Universities are nowhere arranged, but are lying in the most disorderly state; the various publications, English as well as Native, that have been from time to time presented to the University by some well-known English publishers and the Bombay Government are nowhere arranged or catalogued, but are lying in a heap uncared for. Under these circumstances there is no temptation either for a student or others to avail themselves of the books.

THE expectation that Mr. Edison's phonograph would soon be rendered "loud-speaking"—capable that is to say, of communicating its message to several hearers at once without the intervention of tubes extending from the instrument to their ears—has already been abundantly fulfilled. An instrument has been received from America which, being furnished with a sort of speaking trumpet, from which its sounds issue, is distinctly audible to a large group of persons. One cylinder had been impressed with the habitual noises of Mr Edison's workshop, and the listeners were entertained by a succession of sounds produced in the first instance on an anvil, with sandpaper, by a sounding telegraph, and in various other ways too numerous to mention. Another cylinder addressed the company in Mr. Edison's name, and in his voice; while a third yielded up a song from *Faust*, and a fourth "The Barefooted Friar," the tracks upon all these having been made in America. Mrs. Shaw, the lady who is widely known as "La Belle Siffleuse," was among the company, and, after she had whistled to a cylinder the phonograph was made to reproduce her notes with astonishing accuracy, and, presumably in consequence of the more intense character of the vibrations, much more loudly than those of speech or song.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

WHEN the court last adjourned, the cross-examination of witnesses who had given evidence in the Dabir case had been concluded, and Sindekar, the second informant, had been put in the witness-box. Sindekar, the mamlatdar of Chandoor, it will be remembered, stated that he had paid Rs. 2,000 to Hanmantrao for the purpose of procuring the cancellation of his transfer to Jowli. The man, it would appear, if his story be correct, had grown restive at finding other officers, his juniors, appointed to positions of greater dignity and emolument than that which he held, and fretting under this grievance had sought the advice and assistance of Hanmantrao. Mr. Branson wanted to know why witness did not adopt the course he had done on other occasions when he had imagined he had cause of complaint and send in a petition. Witness replied that, seeing himself superseded repeatedly, he "felt confounded," and thought it best to do as he did. "But surely," exclaimed Mr. Branson, "you might have sent in a petition easily enough!" "No," he replied, "the times had changed, and it was no use." "How changed?" "That was my belief; I thought the times had changed since the new Commissioner came." Witness, however, admitted that he had sent petitions to Mr. Crawford, but he added that he was told it was no use. "Who told you the times had changed," Mr. Branson demanded. But witness could not say who had told him, nor could he name anyone who had said so, nor any place in which he had heard anything said to that effect. All he could say was that "people generally were talking about it," and the impression was, as he had said, that times had changed. Cross-examined as to the manner of transmitting the money to accused, witness displayed a singular unacquaintance with the methods of transacting financial business. At the same time he was sufficiently intelligent to draw two hoondis, one for three hundred and one for seven hundred, as he wished to endeavour first "to do the business" for Rs. 300, and then offer Rs. 700 if the former sum proved insufficient. He was, however, determined to get his transfer cancelled, and did not mind whether it was cheap or not, so long as he got it. The way he went about the business was fully detailed. He got letters of introduction to Kalande and Kantikar from his brother, who said he might have any help they could give him, and then negotiations, already spoken to, followed. Asked how it was he drew so much more money than he required, he said he wanted some of it for the marriage expenses of his own son, and his uncle's son, but the expenses had not yet been incurred, nor had the dates been fixed. "They were to come off in June last, but had been put off in consequence of the heavy expenses I have been put to." "That is the expenses you had to incur by the payment of Hanmantrao," interposed Mr. Jardine, an addition which witness promptly adopted. The proceedings during the early part of the sitting were dragged out to a very weary length, and were only relieved by Mr. Branson's questions regarding the proposed marriage of witness's relatives. How was it, he asked, that the marriages did not come off in June last? and witness simply replied: "No girls offered" to the great amusement of the court. "Had you your eye on any particular girl?" "Yes; but there was the difficulty." "Oh," ejaculated Mr. Branson, but any further remark on his part was prevented by the witness speedily explaining that the difficulty was there were two boys to marry and only one girl upon whom he (witness) had his eye. He had sent his brother as an emissary to accused, and the message he took back to him was that without Rs. 2,000 nothing could be done. Witness, who had given his evidence-in-chief in Marathi, was cross-examined in English, with which he showed but a moderate acquaintance, contradicting one moment the answers he had given previously, and Mr. Jardine urged him to ask that the questions be put in Marathi. Fortunately, however, the discrepancies were unimportant, and cross-examination in English was continued. Mr. Branson, with reference to witness's interview with Hanmantrao, asked in a word whether he still maintained that what he had said actually occurred, and witness replied in the affirmative. He said he prepared a petition for presentation to Mr. Crawford, but he did not present it, as Mr. Crawford did not ask for it; nor yet did Hanmantrao, though he had been told it was ready. He flatly denied that he himself had taken the petition to Mr. Crawford, obtained his orders on it, and then carried it to Mr. Pense. It was evidently a part of Mr. Branson's instructions that he had, but witness denied *in toto*. "How came you to tell Mr. Pense what you knew of the matter?" "Because he said you have come for *khatput*, I believe." "So you told him all about it; you unbosomed yourself to him, how was this?" "He was my friend, and I had no fear of him taking advantage of the information he had gained and would keep it quiet." Mr. Pense did not advise him not to have anything to do with the matter, as there was at that time an enquiry by Government going on. "If he had told you this would you have paid the money?" "No." "Then if Mr. Pense knew it was going on don't you think your venerated friend has rather let you into a hole?" Witness, with all his imperfect knowledge of English, thoroughly appreciated the figure of speech and replied: "No; I think not. If the enquiry was private and confidential I think he did right to keep the fact from me." Then witness repeated that Mr. Pense did advise him against making the payment and said that Jowli was not such a bad place. He had told Mr. Kharku he was threatened with reversion, but he could not remember anything further of their conversation. Witness was then further questioned as to his peculiar manner of remitting money, and he urged that it was for secrecy sake he did it. He did not want there to be any *boombat* about it. Mr. Jardine re-examined the witness and carried him to the point where he had said the general impression was times had changed. In support of this Mr. Jardine sought to prove that such was the case, and that a Poona native paper actually published leading articles in which the matter was openly stated. Short extracts were read in which it was asserted that the rule was now to say "I will give you a mamlat if you give me Rs. 2,000." There were similar expressions, and Mr. Jardine urged that these proved the existence of a general impression such as witness had spoken of. Mr. Branson objected to the papers being put in and Mr. Jardine then asked witness questions concerning the allegations contained in the papers. He had not read them but knew that the general impression was that at the time the new Commissioner was appointed times had entirely changed. Mr. Branson had asked witness some questions relative to the custody of his money, to which he replied he kept it in a portmanteau. Now when Mr. Jardine touched upon it witness said it was a carpet bag he kept it in. "Well that is all the same, I suppose," observed Mr. Jardine. But witness said "No; I was irritated at the question Mr. Branson put, and thus formed the text for a wholesome little homily which Mr. Jardine addressed to witnesses in general and Sindekar in particular upon the extreme desirability of persons keeping their temper whilst in the witness-box, a fixture which by the away exists only in name in the Poona Collector's Court where witnesses sit in an antiquated arm-chair raised on a diminutive rostrum which affords accommodation of an exceedingly limited description." Mr. Jardine then put in a letter from the Collector of Nasik, in which it was stated that Sindekar was qualified for promotion, had served well in his capacity, and that there was nothing against him of an official nature to necessitate his transfer to Jowli.

Narayen Govind Sindekar, brother of the last witness, was then called, Mr. Merwanji Framji, pleader, acting as interpreter for his own side. But it would seem that his Gujerati accent as the Marathas termed it, was so pronounced as to be productive of as much suppressed tittering as the English of an excited German Jew might be expected to bring forth. However, it answered all purposes and the day was closed with Narayen.

To-day's proceedings opened with the further cross-examination of Balkrishna Govind Sindekar.

Is that the petition (document handed) made by you on the 27th November 1886 to the Commissioner, through the Collector of Nasik? Yes.

Is that the first letter that you sent about your having been passed over by anybody? Yes.

And the only one you remember? Yes.

You say in your petition that you have been passed over by Messrs. Bhave, Pradhan and Chiplonkar? Yes.

Who were the other persons that you say have superseded you? I can't say without looking at the Civil List. But they were about six in number. I can't remember their names.

Did you ever know their names? I knew them from the *Gazette*.

But now you have forgotten them, you say?—Yes.

Where were you when you saw your transfer to Jowlee gazetted? At Chandoor.

Did anybody write and tell you about it? No.

When you saw your transfer gazetted, why did you not petition the Commissioner, as you did before? I was confounded and did not know what to do. I thought the best thing to do was to say nothing.

Can you give me any reason why you did not petition as you did on a former occasion? I cannot.

Did not it strike you at all to make a petition? Not at that time.

Can you give any reason why it did not strike you to make a petition? You had made, I suppose, many before? I thought the times had changed, and therefore I did not consider the good of making a petition.

Changed since when? Since the coming of the new Commissioner, as I was told.

Were not your former petitions addressed to Mr. Crawford? Yes.

Can you give me the name of anybody who told you that times had changed? I cannot.

Any single name? No.

Anyone to whom you talked about the times having changed? No.

Did you speak to anybody about the times being changed? No.

Did anybody speak to you about the times being changed? People were talking about it, but no one specially came and told me so.

Where did you hear people talking about the times being changed? I can't give any name or place.

You say you got two hoondees for Rs. 300 and Rs. 700? Yes.

Why did you take hoondees and not notes? I took hoondees because I thought they were safe, and because I had no notes.

Did you buy those hoondees on credit? Yes.

Had you ever had transactions before with that man, Nurseydas Toolsiram? No, not regarding hoondees. I had once purchased gold from him.

Did you not think that there would be some boombat (outcry) about you taking the hoondees from him? No.

Did you ask him on whom the hoondees were drawn? No.

Did you ask him whether they were hoondees payable at sight or not? No.

Where the hoondees payable to your order? My name was inserted in them.

What did you propose to do when you did not know on whom the hoondees were drawn? I thought of taking the hoondees to some person and cashing it in the market.

At that time did you intend to go to Poona yourself? Yes, but I afterwards changed my mind.

Why? I thought it better first to consult my brother.

Why? Because it was a money matter. I told my brother, Narayen, about the transfer, and asked what I should do. After consultation with him, I sent him to Poona to settle matters with Hanmantrao. I did not go myself in order to avoid a double journey in the event of my transfer.

Why did you get two hoondees for Rs. 300 and Rs. 700 each? The reason was that if I could do the business for Rs. 300, so much the better, and if not then I should have to give Rs. 700 or even Rs. 1,000.

Have you not added this story of a thousand rupees, because one of the witnesses has said that your brother had told him that he had been instructed by you to offer Rs. 1,000? No.

Then why did you not mention this sum of Rs. 1,000 when you were examined by Mr. Jardine? I have said in my examination-in-chief that in the last resort I should have to pay Rs. 1,000. That is my impression, though I am not quite sure of it.

What suggested the sums of Rs. 300 and Rs. 700 to your mind? I can't give any reason.

Did you tell your brother anything about offering Rs. 300 first and then Rs. 700? No, I did not.

But that was your intention, was it not? Yes, it was.

If that was your intention, why did you not communicate it to your brother? I can give no reason.

But you were sending him as your agent to negociate, and if what you say is true, why did you not tell him what you wished? At this time it is impossible to say what occurred to me then.

Did you say anything to your brother when you handed over the Rs. 1,000 to him? I spoke to my brother about the transfer and all that, and I simply handed him the hoondees to go with them to Hanmantrao.

Did you tell him anything else? No.

Did you tell him what to offer? No.

What did you tell him to do then? I told him to take the money and go to Hanmantrao and try to get the transfer cancelled.

If you had formed the intention to offer first of all Rs. 300 and then Rs. 700, why did you not tell so to your brother? It did not occur to me to tell him so; but I was determined to get my transfer cancelled.

But did not you want to get your transfer cancelled cheap? It did not occur to me then.

But you said already that you took one hoondee for Rs. 300 to see if you could not manage the business for that amount; then why did you not say so to your brother? Well, I say it did not occur to me at the time.

You gave, you say, to your brother two letters of introduction to Kuntikar and Kalavde. Did you show him the contents? They were open letters. They were not in an envelope at all.

You don't know whether your brother read them? No.

But you did not tell him what was in them? No, I simply told him to take the letters to Kalavde and Kuntekar.

They were written in English? Yes. The contents of the letter were to the effect that the bearer was my brother, and that he might be given all the help he wanted.

Then you did not state in the letter the object with which you sent your brother to Poona? No, I sent my brother to Kuntekar.

Why did you send your brother to Mr. Kuntekar? I sent him to Mr. Kuntekar because he was resident secretary, and the other man (Kalavde) might be out in the districts.

What assistance did you expect Kuntekar to give your brother? I thought that Kuntekar might put him up or show him some hotel.

Did you tell your brother why he was to go to Kuntekar? No, I simply gave him the two chits. I told my brother that I expected that Kuntekar would put him up. That was the reason why I gave him the letter to Mr. Kuntekar. (Witness correcting himself said) I did not tell my brother that I expected Kuntekar to put him up.

Then what did you tell your brother to go to Kuntekar for? I simply told him to take the letter to Kuntekar.

But surely you must have given him some reason when you gave him the note to Kuntekar? I did not.

Have you got relatives in Poona? No.

Do you always put the savings of your pay in the Savings Bank? Not always.

Now you told us that you sent your brother to Poona, in order to avoid a double journey. Then why did you go yourself to Poona on the following day? I thought my brother might not succeed in his mission, and so I asked the Collector for leave to go to Poona. I took Rs. 525 to Poona.

Why did you withdraw Rs. 1,300 from the Bank? I wanted Rs. 1,000 to repay the sowcar for the hoondees, and the rest for the marriage expenses of my brother's son and my uncle's son.

Have those expenses been incurred yet? No.

Is any date fixed for the marriages? No.

When do you suppose those marriages will take place? No date has yet been fixed. They were to have come off in the month of Jaith (June). But they have been postponed on account of the heavy expenses I had to incur.

Then the marriages were to have taken place in June? Yes, if any girls were offered. (Laughter.)

Were any girls offered? No. (Laughter.)

Had you your eye on any particular girl or girls? There were two boys, but only one girl was offered. (Laughter.)

You say you did not intend to petition the Commissioner? I did not.

Did the Collector tell you to go and see the Commissioner personally? He did.

And didn't you say that you were going to see the Commissioner personally? I did.

You say you saw your brother on the 8th June? Yes.

Where? At the Nasik Station.

Why did you take the Rs. 525 with you to Nasik? I took it as a matter of course.

How much money had you at home? I cannot tell. It might have been Rs. 1,000 or less or a little more, but I could not positively say.

Witness further said: I saw my brother at Nasik Station. When he saw him he said that without Rs. 2,000 nothing could be done. He said nothing of having made any offer at that time; but he said that he had seen Hanmantrao. He had not time for a long conversation as he was going away in the train. It was at the railway station the interview took place. When next he saw his cousin at Gothe he asked him to get Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. He said he had no money, but would try to get it. He did not send to his brother at Borsi, because it did not occur to him, and he expected his cousin to be able to give it him. To go to Chandoor was a twelve

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mile road journey and very troublesome. He was on the way to see Kantikar when he met him.

Why did you take Kantikar to Hanmantrao's house? To show me which it was.

Had Kantikar no servant to send? Yes. But he was not in the house at the time. Besides Kantikar was my friend.

And to be present at the interview? No; that was not the object. He understood the purport of my visit and I did not mention it.

From what did he understand it? From the fact of my brother being here with a letter of my transfer having been gazetted and my being in Poona.

Then you had not told him what you came for? No.

Up to the time you asked him to point out Hanmantrao's house you had not told him why you came? No.

Further witness stated he did not tell his cousin where to send the money, and in reply to Mr. Branson said he still maintained that what he had said in evidence-in-chief was correct.

Then asked when was the money to be paid to Hanmantrao, witness replied that it was to be paid as soon as possible.

Did you ask him to reduce the amount from Rs. 2,000 to any other sum? Yes, but I mentioned no amount.

And what did he say? That it could not be done.

You wrote this petition in Kantikar's house? Yes.

And took it on to Hanmantrao's? Yes.

Why did you not present it to Mr. Crawford? Because he did not ask for it and Hanmantrao did not ask for it.

But Hanmantrao told you to write it, you say? Yes.

You told him you had the petition in your pocket? Yes.

Why did you not make a point of presenting it to him: why did you not force it upon him and tell him to present it to the Saheb?—Our conversation was very short and the question of the petition was not in any way referred to.

Then you thought it unnecessary to present? Yes.

Now is it not a fact you took the petition on the morning of the 11th June to Mr. Crawford, got his orders on it, and then carried it personally to Mr. Pense?—No.

Or sent it to Mr. Pense? No.

Why did you go to Agashi's? Because my brother used to stay with him, and I thought perhaps he had written to me there.

Did you not go to Mr. Crawford at aboout 9 o'clock a.m. with you petition? No.

Well between 9 and 10? No.

And were you not detained for some little time before you got the order? No.

You received Rs. 500 from your brother Luximon at Barsi? Yes.

Did you endorse it? Yes.

In ink or pencil? I don't know.

Is not your infirmity of memory the result of having been told that two witnesses contradict one another or to whether it was in ink or pencil? No; I don't remember.

Your reason for sending money in instalment was safety sake you say; was it not that you might have evidence of payment? No.

And was not that also your reason for going to Mr. Pense? No.

Then why did you go to Mr. Pense at all? Because he is my friend.

Just to make a call, not for any special purpose? Just to make a call.

How came you to tell him then what happened? When he asked me whether I was on my way to Jowli he said he was very sorry and added: "Tell the truth now, have you come for any *khatput*."

Tell us what you said when you told him you had gone to Jowli? I said I have come to prevent my transfer if possible.

Did you say anything more? He said you have come for *khatput*, I believe.

And you immediately unbosomed yourself? (A laugh)—Yes.

Did n't it strike you that it was rather a dangerous thing to confess you had offered a bribe? I thought he was my friend.

And from what you knew of him you thought he would keep it a secret? I had to lose Rs. 2,000, and I thought in not unsafe to keep it a secret from him.

What do you mean by that answer? Mr. Pense was my friend and I had great veneration for him.

Veneration no doubt! (A laugh) You thought, in short, that he would keep quiet? Yes. Now if he had warned you that Government were then making inquiries, would you have paid the money? No.

Then if Mr. Pense knew at that time that inquiries were being made by Government don't you think that your "venerated friend" let you into a hole? (Laughter) Well, if the inquiry was confidential, he may have been quite right in keeping it a secret from me.

When you told Mr. Pense what had happened, what did he say to you? He tried to dissuade me from making any payment.

Did he tell you that Jowli was not a bad place and that you had better go there and not pay anything? He did.

When Mr. Kharkhar came on the scene, who spoke to him first? Mr. Pense, but I don't quite remember what he said.

Did you speak to Mr. Kharkhar at all? I did; but don't remember what I said.

Can you repeat anything that you said to Mr. Kharkhar? I told him I was threatened with a reversion. I can't remember anything more.

Why did you think that there would be any suspicion aroused if you cashed the hoondees? I cannot say.

Did anybody suggest to you that suspicion might be aroused? No.

Then what made you think so? I cannot tell.

When did it first strike you that suspicion would be aroused? When I had Rs. 500 of my own and Rs. 500 of my brother, I thought there would be an outcry. If I cashed another Rs. 1,000.

Who was going to make *boombhat*? Anybody might. The person to whom I might go to cash the hoondee might ask me what I wanted the money for.

Well, how would any *boombhat* arise therefrom? I cannot say, I simply thought that same *boombhat* might arise.

Now just let me know when this fear first came to your mind? After I had got Rs. 500 from my brother.

Then why did you not cash the hoondees before you got Rs. 500 from your brother? I had no time to do so.

How long did your interview with Hanmantrao last? About half an hour.

How long did it take you to write the petition? About an hour.

You went to Hanmantrao in the afternoon, and during the rest of the day you were busy, according to your own showing, about an hour and a half only. Then how do you say you had no time to cash the hoondees that day? I did not think I could have done that within the time at my command.

You say you wanted the arrangements for payments made through Kantikar in order to have evidence that you had paid the money to Hanmantrao? Perhaps, this man might say he had not received the money, and therefore I thought of having some one as a witness.

Was anybody present when you say you paid the money to Hanmantrao? There was another man present whom I don't know.

Did not you know before you left Poona that the order cancelling your transfer had been passed? No.

Why did you not wait till then? I trusted in Hanmantrao.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine: On referring to the statement placed in my hands, I find that nine officers have superseded me. The date on which I made my statement to Mr. Ommaney was 10th July, 1888.

You have said that everybody was talking about times being changed. Now I want to put in copies of a vernacular paper called *Poona Vaivhav*, dated 29th August, 1886, and 7th February, 1887, to confirm the statement of the witness that there was a general rumour about times being changed. The newspaper contains two leading articles on the subject.

Mr. Branson objected to the newspaper copies going in.

Mr. Jardine said that in order to show that there was a general talk about times being changed, he proposed to put in the leading articles in which the matter was discused almost openly. They would go as evidence, showing that the witness was correct in saying in his cross-examination that it was a matter of common notoriety that the times had changed, and therefore he was induced to come straight to Poona and to buy his transfer from the Commissioner.

Mr. Jardine read these words from the vernacular paper: "If you pay Rs. 2,000, I will make you a mamlatdar," when Mr. Branson objected to his reading any more.

The magistrate did not thing the learned counsel could put in the articles unless he showed that the witness had read them. Mr. Jardine thereupon asked the witness whether he had seen the articles in the newspaper, and the reply was that he had not. The articles were, therefore, not allowed to be put in.

Re-examination continued: When I came to Poona I went to Kantikar and stayed with him. I asked him to go with me to Hanmantrao. The petition I had prepared was not asked for, till I returned to Hanmantrao's house after seeing Mr. Crawford. At the first interview I pleaded poverty, and said that I would pay Rs. 1,000 by instalment and afterward give him the rest. I did not wish Hanmantrao to know that I had Rs. 2,000 ready with me. I wished to pay the other Rs. 1,000 through a friend on whom I could rely.

Had Kantikar's name been mentioned to Hanmantrao as the medium through whom the rest of the money was to be paid? Yes.

At your interview with Mr. Pense and Mr. Kharkhan they both tried to dissuade you from paying the money? Yes. They told me that it was both wrong and foolish of me to pay the money.

There has been nothing that you are aware of officially to require your transfer? No, Sir.

In fact, I believe you had given decided satisfaction to your Collectors? Yes.

Counsel read and put in a letter from Mr. Woodward, Collector of Nassik, to the Commissioner to the effect that the witness had been performing his duties satisfactorily.

Witness continued: My change from Peint was due to Mr. Frost, the Collector. (A letter from Mr. Frost to the Commissioner recommending the transfer of witness from Peint to Chandoor was read and put in.)

Narayen Govind Sindekar, brother of the last witness, was next cross-examined: I came here on 14th August and stayed with Narayen Agashe. I persist in swearing that from the time I came here to the present day, no one has taken down his statement. I swear I have not been taken to Mr. Ommaney or any one else. When my brother gave me the hoondees and letters at Munmad, he told me to go to Hanmantrao, and to inform him that he and his wife were ill. He further told me to arrange about the cancellation of the transfer. He gave me Rs. 1,000, and told me to see if the business could be done within that amount. He did not say I was to offer any particular sum. I did not read the letters of introduction given to me by my brother. Why should I? My brother did not tell me anything beyond saying that I was to deliver one of the letters to Kantikar. I did not ask him why I was to deliver the letter.

Narayen was what is described as a cautious witness.

Asked what did he do when he went to see Kantikar, said I made salaams and signified I was going. He admitted he might have said in examination I had no talk at all as to the matter. I don't know if you have it written down. It must be true he did not read the letters which he had carried for his brother to Kantikar. Why should he, they were not his.

Was not Rs. 1,000 your first offer? Yes, and was told it was no use and that I must go away and reconsider the matter. I then offered Rs. 1,500, and finally Rs. 2,000.

Why did you not offer Rs. 1,500 at once? Because I thought he would accept Rs. 1,000.

How came you to go to Nasik? Went by train.

Witness's simple answers, of which these are samples, kept the court in roars of laughter.

Mr. Jardine briefly re-examined the witness and the case adjourned till to-morrow, after which the magistrate put a few questions to witness.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Sorrento, 1,775 tons, Captain J W Ouston, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Hull, (Aug 12), laden with a general cargo.

The B I S N steamer Oriental, Captain T W Lewins, cleared yesterday for Aden, Zanzibar and other coast African ports, laden and with one cabin and thirty deck passengers.

The B I S N steamer Commilla, Captain H D Jones, sailed yesterday for Karachi and the Kathiawad coast, laden and with Mr S Samuel, wife, and two children as cabin, and sixty-five deck, passengers.

The s s Eastborne, 1,509 tons, Captain J Watson, arrived in port yesterday from Batoum (Aug. 13), laden with 68,732 cases of kerosine oil for Messrs Volkart Brothers, and seven passengers on deck.

The B I S N steamer Coconada, Captain H A Blake, from Marmagoa, arrived in port yesterday with a general cargo and Mr. Mrs and Miss Dias, as first class, three second class, and 113 deck passengers.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Amphitrite, 2,486 tons, Captain L Lemesich, from Trieste, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col and Mrs Brownlow, Miss E Martingnier, Mr Schanenburg, Mr Lichtenstein, Mr Clumpha, Mr Schoneman, Mr J N Cooper, Mr G L Ar Cudhatt, Mr Melachina, Mr and Mrs Ward, Mr Bertuzzi, Mr A Malabotich, Mr Tvancich, Mrs Wernigg and three children, three members of the Parsee cricket team and 9 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Niagara.....	2044	J. McConochie..	D	Killick Nixon & Co.
" Labourdonnais..	1274	P. Siblet	O	A. Simeon.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Venetia	1609	F. Cole.........	5	P. & O. Co.
" Po	1931	S. Anfossi	6	F. Bozzoni.
" Mecca	936	Macfadyen.....	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
6	Eastbourne (s)......	Watson	Batoum, Aug. 13.
	Coconada (s)......	Blake	Marmagoa.
	Sorrento (s)	Ouston	Hull, Aug. 2.
	Amphitrite (s).....	Lemesich ..	Trieste, Aug. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Commilla (s	Jones	Karachi and Coast.
	Oriental (s)	Lewins.......	Aden and Zanzibar.

The steamer Sorrento commenced to load for Hull, Hamburg, &c., yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 6.

For London.

Assam s—5 cwts ivory, P Khooshall.

For Antwerp.

Kt Companion s—3,999 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 600 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 320 bales cotton, 6,603 cwts poppyseed, 15,223 cwts rapeseed, 400 cwts mustard seed, and 6,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 750 cwts gingelly seed, K J Datooany.

For Marseilles.

Labourdonnais s,—735 cwts castorseed and 450 cwts mowdaseed, C. C. Jassawalla.

For Genoa.

Po s,—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste.

Medusa s,—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe.

Venetia s,—170 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co.

For Yokohama.

Venetia s,—40 bales yarn, T. G. Hill and Co.

For Hongkong.

Venetia s—22 bales twist, D. P. Marker; 15 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Venetia s,—150 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

The grave of Richard Wagner at Bayreuth is said to be in a shocking state of neglect. It lies in the park behind the late composer's house "Wahnfried." A musician, who was at Bayreuth during the late performances, relates that he was seeking for the grave, when he met with two men walking slowly up and down. On inquring where the grave was they pointed to a little gate; and on entering the enclosure he was struck dumb with sorrow and surprise at finding the marble monument half buried in weeds, and only scanty ivy growing over the grave.

The *St. James's Gazette* joins in protesting against Sir Somers Vine's expedition to India for the Imperial Institute insisting that this persistent mendicancy has a most mischievous effect. The Indian chiefs and nobles have been worried into giving quite enough, as it is, towards a scheme which they only support on compulsion; and a further demand on their liberality, made by a gentleman who must be absolutely ignorant of Oriental ideas and Oriental etiquette, will utterly disgust them. If the funds now available are inadequate for the execution of the original design, it would be far wiser to adopt a less ambitious one. The Indian rajah, at any rate, has been bled quite as much as is good for him, or for our credit.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 6.

Bleasby, Lt-Col, Bengal, 2 R W Surrey Regt, on exchange to England, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—September 3.

Holmes, Colonel, 16th Bengal Infantry, on furlough, to England.

Merewether, Lieut, 4th Bombay Rifles, on duty, to Palunpore.

September 6.

Keatly, Surgeon, Bengal, Medical Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

Grieg, Surgeon, Bengal, Medical Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

Wool, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, from furlough, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, September 7, 1888.

1 Officers Commanding Companies are requested to impress on all Recruits the necessity of attending the monsoon drills at the Town Hall, with a view to qualifying themselves before the drill season commences.

2. It is requested that Officers Commanding Companies will have all staff sergeants' swords and bugles returned to head-quarters at once.

3. The Colaba Range is reserved on the 15th instant for S. I. R. A. Competition at 3-30 p.m. by permission of the Officer Commanding 2nd Gloster.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified:—

4. There will be practice at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next. Ammunition can be purchased on the Range.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commandant.

Bombay, September 7, 1888.

1. The Battery will parade at head-quarters every Saturday at 4-15 p.m., until further orders, for drill purposes. Recruits will be detailed for gun drill under an Officer at 5 p.m., and will proceed to the Arsenal compound for that purpose. Uniform and fatique caps to be worn.

2. There will also be gun drill for Recruits in the Arsenal compound every Wednesday morning at 7 a.m.

3. Sergeant Macfarlane will, until further orders, hold classes of instruction at head-quarters on the following days:—Tuesday, at 6 p.m.; Wednesday, at 9 p.m.; Thursday, at 6 p.m.; and Friday, at 9 p.m. The subject taken up on Tuesday will be repeated on Wednesday, and that of Thursday will be repeated on Friday.

4. The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Battery:—

No 115 G. E. LeMaestre, No 2 sub, on 27th August, 1888.

No 116 A. E. Abbot, No. 1 sub. on 27th August, 1888.

5. The order directing the Battery to proceed to Colaba, on Saturday, the 8th instant, is cancelled. Parade at head-quarters will be held at 4-45 p.m., as usual.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain and
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 6, 1888.)

Military Department.

Southern Maratha Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—

Capt A Gilmore, 2nd Battn Gloucestershire Regt, to be Adjt of the Corps vice Capt Nicholson, resigned, dated 5th Aug 1888.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Major F H Blanshard, Bo Staff Corps.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 16th Aug 1888:—22nd Regt Bo Infy—Jamadar Vittujirao to be Subhedar vice Thakur Singh, pensioned. Havaldar-Major Ganpati Terodekar to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Vittujirao, promoted.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1888:—Capt H Godfray, S C, Wing Officer 9th Bo Infy. Pension service thirteenth year, commenced 10th Sept 1887.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified:—27th Regt Bo Infy—Pay-Havaldar Surab Khan to be Jamadar (provisionally) from 7th July 1888 vice Sardar Khan, deceased; and Havaldar A'bdulla Khan to be Jamadar (provisionally) from 9th July 1888 vice Kala Singh, deceased.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 27th Aug 1888:—

4th Regt Bo Cavy.—Jamadar Hamidullah Khan to be Ressaidar vice Sayyid Abdullah, pensioned; and Qr-Mr Dafedar Keshu Rao to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Hamidullah Khan, promoted.

Jamadar Jaimal Singh, 7th Bo Cavy, is summarily removed from the Service.

The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Major M H G Goldie, R E; and Sub-Condr W Hume, Ord Dept.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut A E Aitken, S C, two months, medical certificate.

2nd Battn B B & C I Railway Vol Rifle Corps.—The following appointments are made:—

To be Lieutenants—H S Jones, Gent; and C M Pratt, Gent.

To be Pay Master and Honorary Captain.—J W Fordham.

To be Honorary Quarter Master.—Color-Sergt J Bell.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Revd R A Cumine, M A, Joint Chaplain of Karachi, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

The Revd A W Baynham, M A, Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt, was granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for two months, without pay, on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Rao Saheb Lalubhai Pranvalabh Parikh, British Girassia Agent at Baroda, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th of Sept 1 88, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Brigadier-Genl A G F Hogg, CB, and Lieut-Col E V Stace respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Resident, Aden, on the 6th Aug 1888.

Col W Scott, Actg Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted privilege leave for forty-five days from the 15th Sept 1888, or from such subsequent date in that month as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut-Col W A Salmon is appointed to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence of Col W Scott, or till further orders.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to allow Mr Mohanlal Ranchordas Jhaveri, late Depy Educational Inspr, Surat Sub-division, to retain for life his ex-officio title of Rao Saheb.

Judicial Department.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh Patki was in charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Chikodi in the Belgaum Dist from the 15th Aug to the 21st Aug 1888.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh Patki and Rao Saheb Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Chikodi on the 21st Aug 1888.

Mr Narayan Malhar Chandekar, a pensioned Mahalkari, is appointed to be a Special Magistrate under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class within the limits of the Nevasa Taluka in the Ahmednagar Dist and with the following additional powers:—Power to hold inquests (Section 174). Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports (Sec 191).

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, A'zam Ganpaya Lakshmikant, Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kanara, is invested with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to commit for trial (Section 206).

Mr. J. G. Smith held the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, sub pro tem, from 6th June to 3rd July 1888, both days inclusive.

A'zam Fattehsing Sahibsing, acting Mukhtyarkar of taluka Jati in the district of Karachi, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Munshi Thakurdas Tockchand, acting Head Munshi of taluka Ghorabari in the district of Karachi, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. A. H. Unwin to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad till further orders; and Mr. G McCorkell to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara till further orders.

Mr Jehangir Maneckji Kharshedji, Dist Depy Collr in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to commit for trial (Sec 206).

A'zam Moreshwar Keshav Kanekar, probationary Head Karkun of taluka Bassein in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143). Power to make orders under Section 144. Power to hold inquests (Section 174). Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports (Section 191).

A'zam Atalrai valad Khakandas, acting Mukhtyarkar of taluka Shahdadpur in the district of Upper Sind Frontier, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Mr W J Holland, Supt of Police, B B & C I Railway, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr. C. M. McIver, Dist Supt of Police, Broach, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for four months of the furlough granted to him in Government Notification No. 5418, dated the 16th Sept 1887.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karwar in the Kanara Dist on the 22nd ultimo.

Mr. Ramchandra Moreshwar has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to be substantive pro tem. Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana, with effect from the 1st inst, during the absence of Mr Krishnaji Damodar on leave without pay.

Under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) the following appointments have been made of Clerks of Subordinate Judge's Courts in the Thana Dist, with effect from the 15th inst:—Mr Krishnaji Damodar to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bassein; and Mr Babaji Vinayak to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhiwndi and to be subs pro tem. Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana.

Educational Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Sahab Narhar Purshotam Tilak to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Nasik, during the absence of Rao Saheb Ganpat Venkatesh Limaye, B.A., or till further orders; and Mr Lakshman Shivaram Kolatkar, B.A., to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Sholapur, during the absence of Rao Saheb Narhar Purshotam Tilak, or till further orders.

Revenue Department.

Under Section 12 of Act III of 1887 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Ahmednagar District—Mr Vithal Vaman, Offg Sub-Registrar of Shrigonda, from 2nd to 5th Aug 1888; and Mr Bhogesh Bhimji, Offg. Sub-Registrar of Shevgaon, from 5th to 8th Aug 1888.

Ratnagiri District—Mr Gopal Ramchandra, Offg Sub-Registrar of Rajapur, from 16th to 31st July 1888.

Kanara District—Mr Rudragauda Basangauda, Offg Sub-Registrar of Haliyal, from 23rd to 29th July 1888.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W Porteous, C S, to act as Collr of Salt Revenue till further orders.

Mr C B Winchester, C S, to act as Collr and Magistrate of the district of Surat and Dist Registrar and Agent for the Governor, Surat, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Surat Dist, till further orders.

General Department.

Surgn C Monks is allowed special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for four months from 1st Sept 1888 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it under Sec 61 of the Civil Leave Code, Sixth Edition.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn W H Quicke to act as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Surgn C Monks or until further orders.

The services of Surgeon H Adey are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Dept.

Public Works Department.

Khan Saheb Ali Akbar, Assist Engr, first grade held charge of the office of the Exe Engr, Ahmedabad, from 7th to 16th August 1888, both days inclusive.

(Railway.)

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the P W Dept is republished for information:—Mr H J Oddie, Exe Engr, third grade, sub pro tem, and offg Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay, is, as a temporary arrangement, posted to the office of the Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Central Division.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

By Her M's High Court of Judicature.

Appellate Side.

The Sanad held by Mr Vinayak Jairam, deceased, to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Ahmednagar Dist, is hereby cancelled.

By the Commissioners.

Northern Division.

The promotions and transfers of Mamlatdars, made in this Office Notification dated 18th instant, published at page 725 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, are cancelled.

In supersession of this Office Notification dated 28th inst, at page 740 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, Azam Naranbhai Lallubhai is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Borsad during the absence of the permanent incumbent on privilege leave.

Central Division.

Messrs W P Symonds and M C Gibb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assist Coll and Magistrate, Poona, on the 18th inst.

By the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Messrs J H Dickinson and R Thom respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Coll, Kharaghoda and Runn Salt Works, on the 23rd inst.

Under para 2, Sec 6 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, and in virtue of the authority delegated to him by Govt, the Comsr of Abkari hereby invests the undermentioned servants of the licensee of the country spirit farm of the Nasik Dist, with the powers contemplated in Sec 37 of the said Act, to be exercised by them within the limits of the said farm during the currency of the said license and during their employment by the said licensee:—Poondu Sakharam, Inspr, Mahmad Shekh Imam, Inspr, Widoo Hari, Inspr, Bala Sakharam, Inspr; and Pathoo Bhiwa, Dada Dawood, Bala Deoji, Poona.

Central Asian merchants arriving from Peshawar bring news that the Russians have bridged the Oxus at Kerki, where their most southern outpost in the direction of Khamiab is located.

"An Occasional Criminal" writes to Mr. Labouchere on prison diet in England:—I have read in the Parliamentary report in the *Times* of August 7 that Mr. Wright asked whether attention had been called to a newspaper paragraph in which it was stated that "prison bread is a diabolical concoction of chopped wheat with the cuticle cut into lance-sharp particles, for the purpose of inflaming the internal coatings of the stomachs of unhappy prisoners." The Solicitor-General for Ireland said that the statement was "entirely devoid of foundation." It may interest your readers to learn the opinion of one who has had experience on the subject. So far as my knowledge goes—and I have lived on prison bread—the description given in Mr. Wright's question is accurate. I am not a baker nor an analytical chemist, so will not attempt a technical essay upon the subject. But the bread is offensive to the smell; when new you can wring the water out of it; when stale, you can rub it to powder in your hands. The effect of it upon the stomach is decidedly inflammatory, producing diarrhœa, and any prison official will be bound to admit that the majority of prisoners suffer from this complaint within a fortnight of their incarceration. I once asked a warder why the food was so abominable, and he replied,—"They mostly steals for the sake of their stomachs, and that is where we have got to punish them; besides, we must get them down a bit low to prevent them being troublesome." How prison bread is made, or of what materials I cannot say, but it seems to be solidified branmash—the stuff given to sick horses—only hardened and lightly baked. Do not believe a single word you hear or are told as to humanity to prisoners. There is no such thing in the gaol I am acquainted with—the largest in London. Mr. Mathews promised from his place on the Treasury Bench a year ago, that he would consider their regulations. I suppose he is still considering.

LORD HERSCHELL ON TRIAL BY COMMISSION.

In the House of Lords on the 10th August, Lord Salisbury moved the Second Reading of the Crimes and Allegations (Members of Parliament) Bill which he recommended as a measure calculated "to drive away from the atmosphere of public discussion an atmosphere of dangerous and scandalous doubt."

Lord Herschell, addressing the House after Lord Salisbury, said:—The measure is one unfortunate in its origin, unfortunate in its scope and object, and unfortunate in the incidents which accompanied its passage through the other House. (Hear, hear.) It appears to me to establish a precedent most novel, and fraught with the utmost danger. Let me ask your lordships to look at it in its broad aspect for a moment without personality. Charges are made against men taking an active part in political life, charges which are no doubt of a very grave and serious character, and to test those charges and inquire into them, a tribunal has been appointed at the absolute discretion of their most vehement political opponents who had always most bitterly opposed them. And those who had entertained these feelings towards them have also determined what shall be the limit and the scope of this inquiry, and as to which they have listened to no word of remonstrance or protest whatever. (Hear, hear.) That is the bald aspect of the case, and I beg you to ponder for a moment what such a precedent may mean. No doubt your lordships believe that it may well serve the present occasion. Is not that a matter of the utmost moment when looking to the possible development of such a precedent in the future; and the development may be one which those who support this Bill may most regret to see. Has not such a transaction as this at least the colour and appearance of unfairness? and I think I shall show you that the unfairness is more than it seems. I will ask you to look for a moment at

THE ORIGIN OF THE MEASURE.

About a year ago, as the noble lord has said, there appeared in a newspaper a series of articles, the work of an anonymous writer, having obtained his information we know not whence; with what justification for his statements we have no information. These articles contained, no doubt, charges against some Irish members mixed up with a vast number of vague general allegations and insinuations, out of which it is very difficult indeed to extract the particular charges which were to be depended upon, and I shall show your lordships paragraphs which have no meaning unless they are intended to convey some insinuation. That was the origin. Thereupon the position was taken up that a member of Parliament or any public man who had been thus accused by an anonymous writer in the Press was to be deemed, in spite of his denial, guilty of the acts laid to his charge unless he brought an action to establish his innocence. (Hear, hear.) It is a novel doctrine, indeed. (Opposition cheers.) I had always understood it was one of the maxims of our law that a man is to be deemed innocent until he is proved to be guilty—a maxim which has permeated the political and common life of this country, and one which I trust may long continue to be cherished. But now it is said, if only the charges are grave enough, and if there be scandal enough, though made by an anonymous writer on a newspaper, if connected with your political life, unless they are disproved, any one has a right to deem them established. That is a doctrine against which I shall never cease to protest and resist. If yielded to it would make public life in this country intolerable. Accusations are made against public men in proportion as

NEWSPAPER COMPETITION

goes on; and if we are told that accusations are to be dealt with in this way, then it seems to me a precedent is being made which will be in the highest degree mischievous and terrible. My lords, there were accusations made by a newspaper strongly supporting the Conservative Government against the opponents of the Government, and one has seen accusations made in a Radical newspaper against a Conservative member of Parliament, on what foundation I know not; but he has brought no action. He has never disproved the charges, and two members of the Government have gone down to his constituents to countenance him and support him. If such a measure as this is to be adopted, it ought to be adopted impartially, whatever the political character of the newspaper. But I protest against it, from whatever quarter it comes; and I say I would sooner quit public life to-morrow than consider myself bound to take action for libel in a newspaper, however grave it might be. Members who have not had so much experience as I have had talk glibly enough about inquiry actions and their views of the course any man would take. It is a course which men have abstained from taking, and they were thought none the worse for it. Accusations of the most serious character have been launched against honourable men, and they have lived them down. Did Cobden bring an action when accusations were made against him some forty years ago, when he was charged with inciting to violence and outrage, and even to murder? No man now has a doubt as to how unjust the charges were; but I protest against the view that a man is bound to defend himself against charges in the newspapers. At the least he subjects himself to serious expense, and if it is in any way bound up with politics or political associations we are told that, with the light of publicity glaring upon them, neither Conservative nor Liberal members are to be trusted to give an impartial judgment. Yet these men are to be deemed guilty if they were not willing to trust themselves to twelve individuals chosen by chance whose political sympathies may be more intense than those of members of Parliament who are declared by the Government to be unfit to inquire into the charges. To say that men are to be deemed guilty, because they do not bring an action for libel is to lay down a doctrine which all of us will live to regret. Those who were accused claimed that

THE CHARGES

they had to meet, so far as they were concerned, whatever else might be determined upon by the Commission should be specific, so that they should know what they had to meet, and could defend themselves. They asked that their cases might be taken separately, and individually dealt with. How was that proposal met? By the taunt that their only motive could be a desire to conceal what they had done, and to escape inquiry. This claim was termed, I regret to say, by a lawyer, as a passionate plea for technicalities. No man is more hostile to technicalities than I am, for they are pitfalls to the unwary suiter, and they often defeat the administration of justice. But there are technicalities of a different character. There are so-called technicalities bound up with our system of jurisprudence, and you might as well call it a technicality to ask that a man should be heard before he is condemned as to style the objection taken to this bill as a technical of objection. There are many so-called technicalities which constitute our system of procedure which have been evolved by the experience of the past, sanctioned by the wisdom of those who have gone before us, and amongst those technicalities there is one which entitles any man, if he has to meet a charge, to have a definite statement of the charge he has to meet, and to have such opportunities of time, place, and occasion as will enable him best to meet it. Well,

COUNSEL OF EMINENCE

are an expensive luxury. They are an expensive luxury if a case lasts for two or three days, or a week, but if the inquiry last for months then it seems to me that the expense is likely to become absolutely ruinous; and will any man suggest that it will be safe for Mr. Parnell, or any other incriminated man, to withdraw his counsel during any portion of this inquiry? He will never know on any day what evidence may be called and what witnesses may not appear against him, and he must be there with his legal assistance; and if the inquiry last weeks or months the expense, I say, may become to him absolutely ruinous. (Hear, hear.) And this does not only concern him. This is a dangerous precedent, for who may not be ruined hereafter by its being followed? It is true that for a time political associations may come forward and find funds to help the accused, but, after all, beyond a certain point, it is difficult to rely upon them. You are imposing a burden upon the accused of the most terrible character, which I am sure no one of us would like to be subjected to. Now, of course, we know that as regards the scope of this inquiry there has been a great amount of crime in Ireland—outrages, murders, that everybody with right feeling must and ought to deplore. Those are matters with which we are perfectly well acquainted. We know that violent language has been used, which may be differently construed; which some may construe to be mere political agitation, and which others may regard as inciting to crime. That language will probably be differently viewed according to the political feelings or bias of those who use it. In the other House one who is a supporter of her Majesty's Government said that, in his opinion, this inquiry ought to be limited to an inquiry into the connection of Mr. Parnell with murder and violence, but there is no such limitation in this Bill. That is not made one whit more the subject of inquiry than violent speech or action. They are all included, and upon all of them the learned judges are asked to report. I confess I feel somewhat sensitive on this point. I have a peculiar reason for feeling sensitive. The noble marquis has referred to a Commission over which I have the honour to preside. But it seems to me to be a Commission as remarkably unlike that with which we are dealing as two Commissions can well be. That was

A COMMISSION TO INQUIRE

into the working and action of a public body, not into specific charges against individuals, and in that case there is no political controversy. (Hear, hear.) But I have seen even as regards that matter—and this it is that makes me sensitive—what a tendency there is in the public mind when facts are proved discreditable to the characters of two or three or half-a-dozen persons to attribute that discredit to the whole body of which they form a part. (Hear, hear.) And I have had serious complaint made to me of the injustice that has been felt. But, my lords, in such a case as we are now dealing with is it not obvious that if the inquiry is to go on day after day, and week after week, the public, far more ever than they have done, in attributing the faults of two or three on the Metropolitan Board to the whole body, will attribute all to Mr. Parnell and his leading friends. (Hear, hear.) And while this Bill is called the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill, the noble marquis has said it is not; that it is the Special Commission Bill. That is the short title by which it may be called, which is often a very different thing indeed from the real title for which the short title is allowed to be substituted. the title of the Bill is "Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill," and as a matter of fact that title has not been altered. But of this I am sure, that outside this House it will be called the Parnell Commission. It is called so already. I see that appearing in newspaper after newspaper, and do you suppose that every attack that is made upon the reputation of certain individuals, not necessarily connected with Mr. Parnell or his party, will not be immediately attributed in the public mind to Mr. Parnell. (Hear, hear.) I am bound to say that, in my opinion, if that is the inquiry to be entered upon, the judges are the last persons to be called upon to undertake it. (Hear. hear.) You are mixing up two very different things—inquiries into charges directly affecting individuals and inquiries affecting general outrages in Ireland. There ought to be a deeper probing and a more extensive investigation than any which this Bill contemplates. These offences and outrages have, no doubt, been connected with the Land League and the National League, but were there not

CRIMES AND OUTRAGES AS TERRIBLE

And as numerous before even the Land League or even the National League existed in Ireland; and would it not be at least as important to inquire how far these political organizations, these agrarian organizations and outrages are the independant outcome of a social system which has produced the same result fruit before, as to assume that because people connected with the Land League or the National League have committed crime that therefore the crime could not be committed but by the Land League or the National League? (Hear, hear.) We know how. If there ought to be such an inquiry into the Land League and the National League and their action, that inquiry ought to have been two years ago. We are going back to a period now of nine years, or at least the events chiefly dwelt upon are six years from the present time. I maintain that if such an inquiry is or was expedient and desirable, this long delay in making such inquiry is necessarily a dangerous one. There is the great danger of

A TOO ACTIVE IMAGINATION.

On the part of witnesses who have really forgotten, let me give your lordships an illustration of how difficulty may arise. One of the allegations made at the late trial, and which is to be inquired into, was that Mr. J. Redmond, on the day after the murder in Phœnix Park, had proposed a resolution condemning in strong terms the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, but making no mention of the murder of Mr. Burke, and from this omission a certain inference was drawn in the *Times*. According to the statement of Mr. Redmond, he wrote immediately to explain that at the time he attended that meeting he was not aware that Mr. Burke was killed. The newspaper does not insert his letter. Attention was also called to it in Parliament, but when this matter was dealt with in these articles of last year the charge is again made against him in spite of his having taken that course. What is the statement of the *Times* with reference to it? That the time that has elapsed disabled them from verifying Mr. Redmond's statement and that they could not tell whether he did or did not send them a letter. (Hear. hear.)

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

A telegram from Port-au-Prince, stating that the revolution there has proved successful, was published in Paris on Wednesday. The President, it was added, has had to take refuge on board an English frigate. A provisional Government has been formed, with Boiron at its head.

Up to Thursday evening no official confirmation of the reported success of the revolution had been received at the Haytian Consulate in London. The revolutionary movement appears to have been going on for some time, and to have gained considerably in strength since the summary execution of two negroes suspected of having assisted in the incendiary fires which took place in July at the Chamber of Deputies, at the private residence of the Minister of Justice, and in other parts of the City. Information was received in London a few days ago that Seide Telemaque, "the Black General," was marching from the north on Port-au-Prince, and the presumption is that he has succeeded in taking possession of the capital. The deposed President of the Republic is General Salomon, who was elected in 1879, and re-elected in 1886 for another period of seven years. He is a remarkable-looking man, standing 6ft. 4in. high, and of magnificent physical proportions. His face is jet black, but of Caucasian type, and his hair perfectly snow-white. He is well educated and speaks several languages. General Boisrond-Canal (a mulatto), who is said to be at the head of the new Provisional Government, is the leader of what is termed the Liberal party in Hayti, and held the office of President from 1876 to 1879. The Republic, formerly a French colony, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. There are two Chambers, and the members are paid during session. The executive power is in the hands of a President, [redacted] is seven years, but it is ge[redacted] rections, one of which occ[redacted] the latter occasion the cap[redacted] a good many stores des[redacted] as it is sometimes called, [redacted] estimated population of [redacted] situated at the head of th[redacted] serves an excellent harbo[redacted] built of wood, and althou[redacted] the superior courts of la[redacted] as well as the headquart[redacted] trade, the streets are full [redacted] ments for the comfort of [redacted] ed, whilst the environs [redacted] The total population of t[redacted] the inhabitants being [redacted] speaking mulattoes, wit[redacted] The principal foreign [redacted] Britain, France, and [redacted]

According to a Madrid telegram, news has just arrived there that Prince Muley, cousin of the Emperor of Morocco, and a general in his army, has been killed, together with his escort of 200 horsemen, by an ambuscade of the rebels. A few days ago a deputation was sent by the latter to the Emperor, declaring that they were ready to submit and pay tribute. The Emperor sent Prince Muley with an escort to receive their submission, and the massacre which followed is only too clear proof that the whole affair was a ruse. The rebels, adds the telegram, have thus avenged a piece of treachery committed against them two months ago, when the Emperor put to death the members of a deputation from the insurgents who had arrived at his camp to negotiate with his Majesty on the promise of safe conduct.

The editor of *Lippincott's Magazine* begins, in the current number, to give the answers to 100 questions laid before his readers last spring. The first question is:—"Who was the original of Thackeray's Warrington in 'Pendennis?'" Several unsatisfactory answers are given by *Lippincott's* readers, and then the editor settles the matter as follows:—"When 'Pendennis' was published, he sent a copy to one of his intimate friends, George Moreland Crawford, Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who had nursed the novelist through the long and dangerous illness which had nearly interrupted 'Pendennis' for ever. The copy was accompanied by the following letter:—'You will find much to remind you of old talks and faces—of William John O'Connell, Jack Sheehan, and Andrew Archdecne. There is something of you in Warrington, but he is not fit to hold the candle to you, for, taking you all around, you are the most genuine fellow that ever strayed from a better world into this. You don't smoke, and he is a confirmed smoker of tobacco. Bordeaux and port were your favourites at the 'Deanery' and the 'Garrick,' and War, is always guzzling beer. But he has your honesty, and, like you, could not posture if he tried. You have a stro[redacted] the Irish. May you some day [redacted] lead you to matrimony! T[redacted] wife as 'a daughter of Erin' [redacted] Mr. Crawford followed [redacted] married "a daughter of E[redacted] ford, who, as our reade[redacted] husband as Paris cor[redacted] *News*.